The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Conflicting Rumors as to the Relations of France and Prussia.

Strong Evidence of Prussian Concentration on the Rhine.

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THE MEXICAN FILIBUSTER.

Details of Her Destruction by the U. S. Steamer Mohican.

THE EUROPEAN DIFFICULTY.

Feeling in Paris—Return of the Emperor to the Tuileries—Ollivier on King William's Withdrawal of Sanction.

Paris, July 12, 7 A. M.—The feeling today is much quieter. There is apparently more confidence among all classes of people. The Bourse at midnight was still excited, though Rentes had made a decided advance, the last sales being made at 69 francs, 25 centimes. The Emperor arrived at the Tuileries early this morning from St. Cloud. Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, also arrived from Ems at 11 o'clock last evening. Prime Minister, Ollivier declines to accept as a gage of peace the King of Prussia's withdrawal of his sanction of the Prince of Hohenzollern's candidature, unless he does it as King of Prussia, and not as the head of the family.

What the Plebiscitum Meant—The Attitude of Italy—Steam Up on Steamers at Cherbourg.

Paris, July 12—Noon.—M. Mitchelet, in the *Rappel*, today, pleads for peace. He says the *plebiscite* meant peace. If it be doubted let the vote be repeated....The Spaniards do not apparently manifest the least concern in the situation. The Paris journals note the contradictory reports of the attitude of Italy on the Franco-Prussian question. Some of the reports say Italy is favorable to France, others that she leans toward Prussia. It is believed that if war is declared the Chambers will vote the entire Budget. The Paris journals also contain reports of the arming of Prussia. It is said Prussia will establish an intrenched camp of 25,000 men at Larrach, within a few miles of Basle, on the French border.

Cherbourg, July 12.—The *Vigil de Cherbourg* says that all the war steamers now in that harbor keep the fires banked, not only to embark provisions to any threatened point, but to be ready for more active service.

Rumored War Movements in Germany—Concentration on the Rhine—Prim on the Situation—Reported Amicable Settlement.

Paris, July 12.—The evening journals of Paris publish the following details of Prussian movements as received from Ems: The King of Prussia had had several audiences with Baron De Molthe. The First Prussian *corps d'armée* has received orders to march to the fortresses of the Rhine. The corps at Cassel, Hanover, and in the Elbe Provinces, are to be reinforced immediately. Seventy thousand troops are to be on the line of the Rhine. An extract from a letter written by Gen. Prim on the 8th inst., is also published here this afternoon. He says: "I never supposed that France could be so impressed in this matter; but Spain cannot without shame draw back—so '*en avant et vive Espagne!*'"

Paris, July 12—2 P. M.—It is just reported that the questions at issue between France and Prussia have been amicably adjusted. The Bourse is active. Rentes, 70 francs.

Renewed Rumors of a Concentration of Prussian Troops on the Rhine—Proposed Alliance Between France and Austria—The King of Prussia's Consent Again.

Paris, July 12.—The Parisian journals save reports of an immense movement of troops in Germany. They represent that the roads to the frontier are encumbered with men and horses. Even in the Grand Duchy of Baden, the military activity is remarkable. The railway transportation has been so arranged that 35,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry can reach the frontier in one day. Secret exercises of artillery have been going on in the fortress of Rastadt, and on the common roads in Western Prussia, sergeants of the regular Prussian army are drilling young soldiers in the handling of arms. *La Liberté*, alluding to a report that a special envoy had been sent to Russia, says it is incorrect, but a messenger has gone to Vienna to propose an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Austria. The latter's answer is not yet known. The same paper intimates that the King of Prussia would refuse, as chief of the House of Hohenzollern, his support to the candidature of Prince Leopold, but as King of Prussia he must give his consent.

Reported Action of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern—An Interpellation in the French Chambers Relating to Guarantees—The Panic on the Bourse.

Paris, July 12.—The news of an arrangement is founded on an announcement that Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, the father of Leopold, has telegraphed to Gen. Prim that he should refuse the crown for his son even if elected by the Spanish people. Minister Ollivier left the hall of the Corps Legislatif at 3 o'clock this afternoon, had a conference with the Duke de Grammont and the Prussian Ambassador, and returned. It was expected that the Government would make another declaration in the Chamber today, as all the Ambassadors were invited to attend. But none was made after the return of M. Ollivier. Deputy Duvernois submitted an interpellation to the Government as to what guarantees would now be demanded to prevent future complications, to which an answer will be returned at the proper time....The panic on the Bourse today was caused by the forced sales of speculators.

The English Press on the Continental Trouble—The Prussian Movements Again—Rumors in London.

London, July 12.—The *Telegraph* says: "Were Prussia to reply to the French note exactly in the sense France demands, the fact would not guarantee peace an hour." Referring to the reported preparations for war on the part of France, the *Telegraph* regrets that fuller details of the movements cannot be ascertained. The introduction of the treaty of Prague into the controversy, and the report that France will compel Prussia's observance of it, are denied. The *Telegraph* says, further, that the "statements made by the English Ministers last evening in Parliament discourage all hopes of peace. Even were Prussia to reply as France apparently desires, the fact would afford no assurance." There is no doubt that the Prussian troops are concentrating near Baden and Mayence. The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, states that many of the news dispatches from Paris to the United States have been delayed or altered, because they contained details of the preparations making for war. He adds that the regimental bands are busily practicing the *Marseillaise*, and reproducing the report of the *Gaulois* that the Emperor's horses, after special training to accustom them to artillery fire, had been sent to the frontier....Deputy Gambetta intends to make a speech in the Corps, in which he will demand that the Government insist on the fulfilment of the Treaty of Prague, and M. Arago will oppose him in the interest of peace.

London, July 12—9 P. M.—A rumor is current here that the Prince of Hohenzollern has withdrawn his acceptance of the nomination, and if it proves true a rapid reaction may be looked for in the stocks. This news should be received with caution.

Attitude of Italy—Efforts to Promote Peace—Eugenie for War.

Florence, July 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, Minister Venosta being questioned on the general situation of Europe on the Spanish question, and the relations of Italy thereto, said that the Italian Government co-operated with the other Powers in their efforts to maintain peace, but he declined to make any further explanations. He was still hopeful, however, of a favorable result of the endeavors of the Powers. He considered any discussion as to the occupation of Rome under the present circumstances inopportune.

Berlin, July 12.—The Paris correspondent of the *Prussian Cross Gazette* says the Empress Eugenie is an implacable promoter of war to defeat the Hohenzollern and place Don Alfonso on the Spanish throne. Of the claims of the latter she is as strong a partisan as she was of the fatal undertaking of Maximilian in Mexico.

EUROPE.

Strikes in France—Effect of the Drouth in France and England—Death of an Artist.

Paris, July 12.—The strike in Mulhouse has extended to all classes of workmen. Even the bakers have ceased work, and at least 20,000 men are now idle. Notwithstanding this unusual suspension of labor, good order has been preserved, and neither the police nor soldiers have been called upon to interfere. The drouth in France continues, and reports of its ending are totally untrue. No rain fell for ten weeks prior to July 4, and since then there have been only a few slight showers, which were not sufficient to revive the drooping crops. According to present appearances, half of the grain crop will be lost.

London, July 12.—Oats in Berkshire promise a yield above the average; but fodder is scarce, and sheep are turned into the fields of growing barley to feed.

Brussels, July 12.—Eugene Simonno, the Belgian artist, is dead.

CHINA.

The Reported Massacre—Probability of its Being a Hoax.

Paris, July 12.—The London *Post* recently published a telegram from Tientsin, China, announcing the massacre of Christians at Pekin on the 21st of that month. Nothing whatever confirmatory of this dispatch has since been received or made public anywhere in Europe. Today, however, a private dispatch was received by a gentleman in this city from Pekin direct, dated June 22, a day later than that on which the reported massacre occurred, in which nothing at all is said concerning the matter. It is, therefore, quite probable that the *Post's* special telegram was a hoax.

MEXICO.

The Forward's Filibustering Expedition—Additional Particulars of the Pursuit by the Mohican—An Ensign and Boatswain Killed—Shameful Treatment of Prisoners.

San Francisco, July 11.—The steam-ship *Continental*, from Mazatlan July 1, brings $526,000, (in Mexican dollars.) There had been heavy rains and water-spouts in the valleys, doing considerable damage to property, and driving the inhabitants to the mountain...By this arrival further particulars of the capture of the filibustering steamer, *Forward*, by the United States steamer *Mohican* are received. After leaving Guaymas, the *Forward*, with the two sailing vessels in tow, proceeded to Chicola, in the South San Blas District, where Losodas' vessels discharge their cargoes, a portion of which, it is said, was sent to Tepec. The *Forward* then proceeded forty miles up the river. When the authorities of Mazatlan heard of the raid on Guaymas, they, conjointly with the American Consul and the merchants, urged Capt. Low, of the United States steamer *Mohican*, to pursue the *Forward*. He consented, and after cruising for some time, the *Mohican* proceeded to San Blas, and thence to Chihica, and there ascertained the whereabouts of the *Forward*. The *Mohican* reached the mouth of the river June 16, and Capt. Low at once sent an expedition of boats with sixty men, up the river to cut out the filibuster. When the *Mohican* boats were nearing the *Forward* they observed a boat leaving the side of that vessel and hailed it. The *Forward's* boat refusing to stop, the officer in command of the *Mohican* expedition gave the order to fire upon it, which was promptly obeyed. At the same moment the Mexicans on the river bank opened a heavy fire from a battery of five twelve-pounders, supported by infantry. Ensign Wainwright and the coxswain of one of the *Mohican's* boats were killed. The expedition, however, captured and destroyed the *Forward*, and took the following prisoners: George Holding, First Officer; James Lee, Second Officer; E. W. Johnson, Engineer; and H. Martin, Harry Kloch and James Highbeck, seamen. The expedition retreated down the river, under a running fire from the bank, but there was no further casualties! The wounded prisoners were taken on board the steamer and carefully tended. The *Mohican* returned immediately to Mazatlan, and the prisoners delivered to the Mexican authorities, who treated them shamefully. Even the representations of the American Consul failed to procure them any consideration. Charitable foreigners were then appealed to and promptly responded, and the poor fellows were made comfortable. They all pleaded innocence with regard to the charge of piracy, and after an examination before a Judge in Mazatlan, were sent to Guaymas for trial. The body of Ensign Wainwright was brought to San Francisco by the steamer *Continental*.

The Mohican and Forward Affair—List of Killed and Wounded—Opinion as to the Action of American Officers.

San Francisco, July 12.—The following is a list of the killed and wounded of the United States steamer *Mohican*, in the engagement between the expedition from that vessel and the pirate steamer *Forward*.

Killed—Ensign Wainwright and Coxswain James Donnell.

Wounded—F. W. Townrow, C. B. Scott, Thomas Dailey, J. O. McIntyre, Wm. H. Higgins and John Welch.

Ensign Wainwright's body will be sent to New-York. Lieut. Brown, who commanded the expedition, says the Governor of Sinaloa, Consul Sisson and other prominent persons, urged Capt. Low to destroy the *Forward*, as she was not only a piratical vessel on Mexican waters, but, in their opinion, intended to seize one of the Panama steamers. The expedition found the steamer aground, and it being impossible to move her, she was fired and burned to the water's edge. There are various opinions in Mazatlan, where Gov. Rubi is Commander now. The lower classes sympathize with Placido Vega, and speak of the foreign influence prevailing in Mexican waters. The better classes approve the action taken. Gen. Vallejo and Raymundo Dessaldo, prominent Californians and friends of Vega, were the owners of the *Forward*.

CUBA.

The Slavery Question—Movement Toward Abolition—An Election for Deputies to the Cortes—Camaguay—Portillo Superseded.

Havana, July 12.—A meeting of the prominent slave-owners of the western section of Cuba was held at the Captain-General's palace, yesterday. Captain-General De Rodas was chosen President. After a discussion of the subject of the abolition of slavery in Cuba, a Committee, composed of twenty-five of those present, was appointed to consider the matter, and report, at the earliest date possible, the most feasible and liberal plan for the abolition of slavery throughout the Island, said Committee to initiate the movement by immediately carrying out the provisions of the plan adopted. After the completion of the plan, it will be presented to the Spanish Cortes for approval. The meeting was very harmonious, all being unanimous in the belief that slavery must be abolished, and all accepting the measure as patriotic, and in accordance with the spirit of the country. Captain-General De Rodas, acting in concert with the Government of Spain, has ordered an election for Deputies to represent the Island of Cuba in the Spanish Cortes. It is expected that the election will take place before the end of August. Those Cubans of the District of Camaguay, who were recently in rebellion against the Spanish authorities, and have returned to their allegiance, are now working on their plantations. Arms have been given them by the Government, and they are now organizing for self-protection against the insurgents, for any roving bands that may appear in that section. Gen. Goyeneche has relieved Gen. Portillo of the command of the Cinco-Villas district.

United States Consul Biddle is quite ill with an attack of yellow fever. All the Cuban markets are greatly unsettled in consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs in Europe.

THE FENIAN RAIDERS.

Trial at Canandaigua—A Jury Impaneled—Opening for the Prosecution—Testimony—Arrest of a Witness for Perjury.

Canandaigua, N. Y., July 12.—The Fenian trial commenced at 11 o'clock this morning. About fifty witnesses from Malone and vicinity have been subpœnaed. Gen. Starr does not intend to call witnesses for his defense, but will rely upon the prosecution being unable to make out a case against him. He is rather despondent. The District-Attorney moved the indictment against Owen J. Starr. J. P. Faurat, counsel for Gen. Starr, said he appeared unexpectedly for Starr at half an hour's notice. His counsel would be present today, but in his absence he had undertaken this case. He would be prepared at 2 o'clock, and was desirous for it to proceed. The Judge said the defense could not claim a postponement by right. He gave them until 2 o'clock P. M. Hon. A. G. Parkes, of Albany, made application in behalf of W. H. Thompson, for an adjournment until the Fall session of the Court at Albany, and read an affidavit that he was unprepared to proceed, owing to the absence of one Terrance J. Quinn, who sailed for France, May 28. The District-Attorney said the case had been postponed once. The Judge said he was not satisfied with the affidavit.

THE JURY.

The following jurors were called in in Starr's case: Robert R. Crowell, Luke Johnson, William Pratt, Lyman G. Lapham, Nelson Ogden, W. D. Burvell, Robert B. Ferguson, James B. Flower, Robert A. Johnson, Wm. Meade, Wm. Thatcher, James Worthington and Clark Recks. All are farmers, with two or three exceptions, and above the average in point of respectability and intelligence. Mr. Faurat questioned them severally as to whether they had read or heard the particulars of the raid. They severally replied that they had read the newspaper reports, but that they had left no impression on their minds as to the culpability of the prisoners.

Mr. Faurat asked the jury if they had any prejudices of opinion as to the right or wrong of the Fenian invasion.

The District-Attorney objected.

The Judge—You might as well ask if they had any prejudices as to the right or wrong of any other crime.

Mr. Faurat to the Jury—From what you read in the papers did your mind receive any impression as to the justice of the cause, or the guilt or innocence of the prisoner?

The District-Attorney objected.

Mr. Faurat—Has it left any impression as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence?

The Jurors—No, Sir.

The defense was declared entitled to five peremptory challenges, and the prosecution to two.

The defense challenged peremptorily Luke Johnson, Lyman Lapham, Robert Johnson, and William Meade. The following fresh jurors were then called: Ira R. Peck, challenged by the defense, and James Walling, challenged by the prosecution. Gould Birdseye, J. S. Loveland, and Henry Osborn, all farmers, were accepted. Jacob Wader admitted his mind had received an impression that Starr was at the locality of the raid, but he was not conscious of any prejudice, challenged by the defense and overruled. The jury were then sworn in.

THE CASE FOR THE PEOPLE OPENED.

The Court resumed shortly after 2 o'clock, and the jury having answered to their names, the Deputy District-Attorney proceeded to open the case. It became, he said, his duty to draw the attention of the jury to the indictment against Owen Starr for breach of the Neutrality laws. It was a duty he would discharge briefly, and, he trusted, in a spirit of moderation. In view of the extraordinary circumstances attending the crime charged, the indictment was framed under section 6, of the act of Congress passed in 1818. He drew attention to the date which that law, passed for the preservation of peace, was enacted. It was when this now great country was in its infancy, and had passed through the dreadful ordeal of war. He then read the section of the act, which provides that if any person begun, set on foot, provided or prepared means for a hostile expedition from the territory of the United States against that of a nation, province, &c., with whom the United States were at peace. Under that statute he would claim a verdict, inasmuch as an expedition was organized on the border line between the State of New-York and the Province of Quebec, and he could connect Owen Starr with the expedition. That established the offense. He would ask the Court to instruct the jury that under this act, that constitutes "setting on foot a hostile expedition." The crime was an extraordinary one; but it had happened once before. A similar expedition enacted by a similar organization had actually entered Canada.

The prisoner's counsel objected to the statement of former acts, but it was allowed by the Judge.

The counsel went on to ask the jury to give their very serious consideration to this matter, as the expedition was one of a very serious nature, and likely to bring the country into a disastrous warfare. It was vital to the interests of the country that peace should be maintained, consistently with its dignity; it was a question that came home to every individual. It was a national crime also, as well as against individuals. As to the circumstances, the jury would remember in May, 1870, the public Press stated that large bodies of men with concentrated forces were proceeding northward, toward the Canada border, and that numerous bodies were moving from place to place along that line. He would not be able to prove exactly the number present. It might be a few hundred or a few thousand. There were enough, however, to intimidate the border Canadians. The men were encamped a few days, and moved across to the Trout River. There were two divisions, one in Canada and one in the States. On Thursday, May 26, Gen. Starr appeared at Malone, and was furnished transportation to Trout River, and there was introduced to the men by the officer of the day in command as Gen. Starr. On Friday morning the ill-fated expedition was led across the border by Gen. Starr. At the first fire they threw down their arms and fled. no other evidence except that of two editors of Buffalo papers, to whom Starr has stated enough to convict him under the indictment. It was time to teach these gentry, so fond of prating of their country and so ready to avenge its wrongs on a peaceful and unoffending colony, that, while on American soil and protected by its authority, they must respect its relations with its neighbors. He asked the jury to vindicate the majesty and power of the country, which has been outraged.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Clinton Stevens, of Malone, was the first witness called. He knew Starr; saw him at Malone, May 27; started with Starr for Trout River; did not remember hearing him order any men forward; heard him advise a squad to return. Nothing of great importance was elicited from this witness. Several other witnesses were called, but their evidence was not very strong, with the exception of the Canadian witnesses. Patrick H. Shields, one of the witnesses produced against Starr, was arrested immediately after giving his testimony, by the District-Attorney's order, on a charge of perjury, owing to a variance in his testimony today with that given before the Grand Jury. The defense will open tomorrow.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Sudden Death of the Distinguished Officer at Washington—The Cause, Heart Disease Probably.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—Admiral Dahlgren died this morning at the Washington Navy Yard, of which he was the commandant. He had been unwell for a day or two, but not so sick as to require the services of a physician or to keep within his house. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Johnson, the Surgeon at the Navy-Yard, called on him and found him suffering from a pain at the lower part of the breast-bone. Last night he was restless, but arose this morning and intended going to breakfast, but fell in his room while engaged in dressing, and soon after expired. The moment the Admiral fell, Surgeon Johnson was sent for, and, although he came immediately in response to the summons, arrived too late. The Admiral did not speak after he fell. Death is supposed to have resulted from the heart disease.

Visits of sympathy and condolence were made to Mrs. Dahlgren today by several friends of the late Admiral, Gen. and Mrs. Sherman being among the first to call. The Navy Department will issue general orders respecting his death to-morrow, after the wishes of his family are made known.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN VIRGINIA.

A Sunday-School Excursion Train Thrown from the Track—One Killed and Several Wounded—The Cars Thrown Down an Embankment.

Richmond, Va., July 12.—To-night, at 8 o'clock, an excursion train on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, having on board the Sunday-school of the Union Station Methodist Church, returning to this city from a picnic at Ashland, was thrown down an embankment, twelve miles from the city, by a tree blown across the track. Four cars and the engine and tender were smashed. Douglas McClelland was killed instantly; John Clark had both legs torn off, and a number of others were slightly wounded. The track was torn up for 100 yards, but will be repaired to-morrow morning in time for the through Southern mail, which is delayed to-night, to go on.

THE INDIANS.

A Prospecting Expedition Surrounded by Savages—Thirty Indians Killed.

San Francisco, July 12.—The Harpending Prospecting Expedition, which left here May 6 for Arizona, was surrounded by Indians when forty miles east of Tucson. They cut their way through and retreated toward Florence, having several wounded. They suffered intensely from want of water. Thirty of the Indians were killed and wounded. The savages were armed with heavy Spencer rifles, and clothed in Federal uniforms. The party reached the village of Florence in safety, en route for Tucson and the Burro Mines.

THE TURF.

Preparations for the Saratoga Races—The Favorites and the Betting—A New Match.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Saratoga, July 12.—The races commence to-morrow, and Saratoga is filling with visitors. It is probable that eight horses will start for the Travers Stakes, the first race on the opening day. These are *Kingfisher*, *Remorseless*, *Telegram*, *Foster*, *Chillicothe*, *Serang*, *Scathelock* and *Kelso*. *Kingfisher* is the favorite, *Remorseless* next, and *Telegram* and *Foster* in the order named. Mr. Sanford's colt *Preakness*, a full brother to *Bayonet*, engaged in the race, pulled up lame this morning and will not start. For the cup the betting is even between *Helmbold* and *Hamburg*, their owners having bet one thousand dollars on the race. For the mile and quarter dash, on the first day, *Pompey Payne* and *Maggie B. B.* are the favorites, the former having the call. A home-and-home match for ten thousand dollars each match, half forfeit, was this day made between Mr. A. Belmont and Gen. A. Buford, the former matching the produce of *Kentucky* dropped in 1870, colts or fillies, against the produce of *Marion*, same age. The distance is two miles and a quarter, and the first race is to be run at the first Summer meeting at Saratoga in 1873; the second at Lexington, Ky., Fall meeting, in the same year.

A Maryland Camp-Meeting—Preparations on a Large Scale—A City in the Woods.

Oakington, Md., July 12.—The fifth annual camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened at Oakington, Md., near Havre de Grace, this afternoon. The camp-ground is about two miles south of the Susquehanna, and an eighth of a mile from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway. A station with a covered depot has been constructed, and the arrangements at the camp-ground are complete in every respect. An immense tank of 10,000 gallons capacity has been built, into which the purest spring water is forced, and thence distributed by pipes throughout the grounds. Nine hundred tents are already up, and more will be erected today and to-morrow. Among these are a number of boarding-house tents, some conducted on the "European plan." Ice is abundant. No spirituous liquors are allowed on the ground, but several soda fountains supply the thirsty. A large number of Police, said to be from Baltimore and Philadelphia, are here. The Western Union Telegraph and Adams Express Companies each, have offices, and are kept busy. There is also a daily mail and post-office, a book-store, and a daily paper. Trains from Baltimore and Philadelphia arrived this forenoon, crowded, and, judging by the number already here, not less than 18,000 or 20,000 will be present by to-night. Special trains are run from Philadelphia and Baltimore at reduced fares. The weather is fair and not unseasonably warm.

The Anti-Rent Trial at Ballston—Discharge of William Wood.

Albany, July 12.—At the opening of the Court at Ballston, today, on motion of Mr. Henry Smith, William Wood, who was indicted, and on trial with the Whitbecks, the Greenbush Anti-Renters, for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Greggs, was discharged for lack of evidence against him. Mr. Townsend then opened the case for the defense, claiming that the posse was a mere hostile mob.

Boston, July 12.—A package of bonds, amounting to $4,000, was stolen this afternoon by a well-dressed stranger, from the desk of Brewster, Sweet & Co., bankers, while a gentleman was drawing his check to purchase them.

BLOODY RIOT.

The Feud Between the Orangemen and the Catholics Renewed.

TERRIBLE FIGHT AT ELM PARK.

A Picnic Party of Protestant Irishmen Assailed.

Three Killed, Six Mortally Wounded, and a Hundred Others Injured.

Promptness and Bravery of the Police.

An extensive and bloody riot occurred yesterday afternoon in Elm Park, near Eighth-avenue and Ninetieth-street, between the members of the American Protestant Association, or Orangemen, and a mob of Irish laborers from the Boulevard, the result being that three men were killed outright, several fatally and over one hundred seriously wounded.

ORIGIN OF THE RIOT.

Yesterday being the 12th of July, was the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, when the Prince of Orange achieved the victory so much honored by Orangemen, and it was celebrated by the various Orange lodges in this City and Brooklyn, by a grand social picnic at Elm Park. The fact that these lodges are known as American Protestants did not conceal their Orange proclivities from those Irish Catholics who so bitterly hate the Order, and they evidently acted accordingly, and with deliberate purpose to commit murder if necessary. A large procession of the Protestants marched up Eighth-avenue, at noon, yesterday, with appropriate regalia, banners and bands, and the moving column attracted considerable attention, the more so, as it was followed by an excited crowd of men, seemingly all Irish laborers, who uttered sundry threats against the excursionists. The Police noticed these signs of a disturbance, and made such preparations as were deemed necessary. The procession moved up the avenue without meeting with any serious opposition, and reached Elm Park in comparative good order.

Before 2 o'clock the Park presented a lively and interesting scene, as there were assembled inside the grounds fully three thousand persons, men, women and children. The picnic party proceeded to enjoy themselves in various ways, and the day was thus being very agreeably spent, without any signs of a disturbance. It was, however, only the deceitful calm which heralded the storm, for even at that moment preparations were making for a dreadful assault upon them. As soon as the attending mob saw the Orangemen enter the Park in safety and with whole bones, they proceeded to the Boulevard in the neighborhood and there induced all of the workmen to stop their labors and accompany them to Elm Park. These laborers were nearly all Irishmen, and seemingly needed but little persuasion, and they increased the excited mob to fully one thousand men. The foreman in charge of the workmen on the Boulevard endeavored to check the movements of his men, but he was threatened with violence if he persisted, so escaped as best he could, and at once notified the Police of the impending riot. The mob, meanwhile, proceeding to the scene of the assault.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE.

As soon as the rioters reached the corner of Ninetieth-street and Eighth-avenue, they stopped on the line of fences and began their assault by a shower of stones at the groups of people inside, but as this failed to do any serious damage, they proceeded to greater extremities and fired pistols in sharp volleys; the bullets, however, for awhile whistled harmlessly over the heads of the affrightened women and children. The scene, however, was a very exciting one, and the Park presented a terrible scene of confusion. Men became excited and prepared to defend the women and children from any harm, and such of them as had come upon the ground armed with revolvers returned the fire of the assailants, though they do not seem to have done any great damage, as the wounded were able to move away, or be carried off by their companions. The battle lasted full half an hour, and was a fearful one, and it is only wonderful that the list of casualties at that stage of the riot was not a large one. The rioters were apparently not prepared for close quarters in their movements, so they remained at the fence line until the arrival of the Police; but they fully occupied their time in sending into the Park such loose missiles as the broken nature of the ground afforded them. Fierce cries were constantly uttered by the rioters while carrying on their scheme of hostilities, "Down with the Orange," would elicit a savage yell and a tremendous shower of stones. "Down with the Irish Traitors" excited the rioters to madness and renewed activity, while "Kill the Hounds," "Remember the Green Flag, Boys," "Avenge Your Wrongs," and other similar cries were frequently heard amid the din of voices and volleys of horrid curses that rent the air.

A CHANGE OF SCENE.

As soon as Capt. John Helme, commanding the Thirty-first Precinct Police, ascertained from the foreman of the Boulevard gangs, and other citizens, that a serious riot was threatened, he sent out his sergeants to call in all of the officers who were scattered about the precinct on their posts. He also telegraphed to Superintendent Jourdan, at the Central Office, asking for assistance. As soon as the Captain had assembled some fifteen or sixteen men, he and Sergt. John Kelly started for the scene of hostilities with the intention of dispersing the rioters. By the time the Police arrived in Ninetieth-street, a distance of ten blocks from the Station-house, it was past 3 o'clock, and they made a desperate but brilliant charge into the very midst of the mob, using their locusts right and left as they went through the crowd, and in some instances using their pistols. The rioters, as is generally the case, became demoralized at the sight of an uniformed body of men, who carried the might of right and law in their persons and weapons, and they fled ingloriously from the field. A portion of the mob rushed through Ninetieth-street into Ninth-avenue, where they broke down the Elm Park fence, and rushed headlong into the midst of the affrighted picnic party. The men were hampered by the presence of their families, who helplessly clung to them, and almost prevented them taking any measures for defense. The laborers came on in a disorderly mob, some armed with impromptu clubs furnished by the dismantled fence; others had their shovels or crowbars, and the remainder were effectively armed with the handles of their pickaxes. As they made the charge they were heralded by a fierce shower of stones, and the battle soon waged fast and furious.

The remainder of the mob that had been dispersed at Ninetieth-street ran up Eighth-avenue, and finding that a portion of the picnic party were escaping from the Park and taking refuge in the cars bound down town, they made an attack upon the cars and their passengers. Several of the cars were seriously damaged, nearly all their glass windows were smashed, the horses plunged and kicked, and the drivers and conductors shared the reception of the showers of stones and blows that were rained upon them and their passengers. Men and women were knocked down and beaten, many of them severely injured, and nearly all who could keep their feet were compelled to rush into the Central Park and seek refuge amid the dense foliage. The Police, under Capt. Helme, was divided into small parties at the time of their attack at Ninetieth-street, and one of these parties, consisting of three men, followed the mob up Eighth-avenue, though on their arrival at the scene of this new battle they found themselves helpless through want of numbers, and they were compelled for a time to almost stand idle before the menaces of the mob, who carried on their assault with such determination that several persons were either killed or severely wounded.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.

Directly that Superintendent Jourdan comprehended the importance and peril of the situation, he summoned the reserves of the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Precincts, as well as those of the Sixth and Fourteenth. The first-named were dispatched by the cars as speedily as possible under the command of Sergeant Pickett, of the Eighth Ward. These reinforcements arrived on the ground a few minutes after the second battle occurred in Ninth-avenue, and soon dispersed the rioters, whom they drove before them like sheep, the Orangemen and their families remaining in the Park. The mob were pursued by a portion headed by Capt. Helme and Sergt. Pickett, and so effectively harassed them that they scattered into small parties and escaped, the Police being compelled to desist from an extended pursuit in consequence of the outbreak then in progress in Eighth-avenue. Leaving a portion of his command in the Park to protect the helpless women and children, Capt. Helme sent the remainder across the grounds to the assistance of those endeavoring to reach the cars. The Police again made a charge and drove the rioters away, making some few arrests of those they detected in the commission of overt acts. Inspectors Dilks and Jameson having been sent up by the Superintendent, arrived at that juncture, and carried on the operations to a successful and final end.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

While the reserves from the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards were pushing up town, they found their work already cut out for them at the Central Park, corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, where they found another battle—making it the fourth of the day—in active progress. It appears that the rioters must also have expected reinforcements that were behind hand, for as this new body of men reached Fifty-ninth-street, they noticed the cars to contain some of the picnic party, and accordingly made a rush upon them. The scene further up the avenue was here repeated on a smaller scale. Cars were smashed, and their occupants more or less wounded, and the result would have been more serious had not the Police force already alluded to made its appearance so opportunely. The rioters were dispersed, and the lives of their intended victims guarded from further peril.

CLOSING SCENES.

This last affair closed the hostilities for the day, and the Police employed their time in aiding the wounded who were taken to the Station-house in One Hundred and Eleventh-street and attended by surgeons, and then removed to Bellevue Hospital in ambulances. The wounded were however not all found in the Park or neighborhood, for many of them were assailed in Central Park, and such were taken charge of by the Park Police and escorted to the Twenty-third Precinct, in Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, where Capt. Thomas Byrnes saw that they were properly attended. One of these latter, named Wm. Kane, had nothing to do with the disturbance at or near Elm Park in any shape, for he was a laborer passing through the Park, and was assailed by some man, who called him a Papist, and fired several shots without effect, so they stabbed him fatally in the back.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the casualties as far as it could be ascertained:

Killed—Michael Brady, aged seventeen, skull fractured by a pistol ball; Patrick Brady, aged sixty, shot in the breast and stomach; unknown man, shot in the groin, died of internal hemorrhage—3. Their bodies are in the Station-house.

Mortally Wounded—Patrick Kane, aged thirty-one, skull fractured; Frank Eagan, aged twenty-six, skull fractured with a club; James Reynolds, aged forty, shot in the thigh and stomach, (ball extracted by Dr. Raborg at 7½ P. M.;) Robt. Nutt, Gansevoort-street, Brooklyn, aged thirty, wounded in the head; five unknown men, taken to Bellevue Hospital insensible—9.

William Kane, aged thirty-one, native of Ireland, fatally wounded by a stab in the back.

Thomas Barnett, aged thirty, native of Ireland, of No. 135 West Twenty-eighth-street, attacked at Fifty-ninth-street. Several dangerous wounds on head.

Among the seriously injured are the following: Thomas Murphy, aged thirty-nine, pistol-shot in face; Thomas Adams, aged fifty-three, scalp wound; —— Smith, aged thirty-five, of No. 74 Mulberry-street, fracture of the skull; John Shields, of Hastings on the Hudson, (Orangeman,) dangerously wounded in the head with a club.

Robert Arnold, aged twenty-three, was slightly wounded on scalp, near eye, hand lacerated. Went home to South Third-street, Brooklyn.

William Ross, aged thirty-eight, of No. 710 Seventh-avenue, Brooklyn, received three dangerous scalp wounds, and had jaw broken by a kick, at Fifty-ninth-street.

Prisoners—The following prisoners are in the hands of the Police:

Jacob Pater, German, aged 34, of Eighth-avenue and Seventieth-street, fired a pistol.

Robert Dewson, aged 39, Ireland, laborer, of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, disorderly conduct.

John Boyd, aged 26, clerk, United States, of No. 306 West Twelfth-street, threatened to shoot a man.

Police Surgeons Waterman and Thomas, Dr. Philips, of Bellevue Hospital, and Drs. White and Feehan, of Yonkers, were unremitting in their attentions to those wounded who fell in the hands of the Police, and had them conveyed to Bellevue Hospital as soon as possible, where they are under careful treatment.

The total number of wounded on both sides cannot now be stated, as the Police fail to afford any data. The great bulk of those sustaining injury on either side managed to go home in company with their friends. The aggregate number of casualties cannot fall below 150, for the four battles were intense and bloody in their character. The Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, in Eighty-sixth-street, was surrounded by a fierce crowd of people, who were so evidently bent on mischief when the ambulance left with the four wounded men who had crossed the Park, that Capt. Byrns took the wise precaution of sending an escort with the vehicles and also placed an officer beside the driver to prevent the possibility of a fight among the wounded men themselves. The greater bulk of casualties seems to rest on the side of the mob, who originated and carried out the assault upon the Orangemen. This surprising fact is explained by the determined use of pistols by the picnic party, and the efficient aid afforded by the Police. The entire disturbance can only be characterized as brutal and terrible, and the riot appears to be wholly without provocation, except such as was furnished by the clanish hatred of the rioters toward their Protestant fellow-countrymen. The inquest, to be held either today or to-morrow, will probably develope further facts, which will go far toward explaining the riots, its inception, progress and probable intent.

Too much praise cannot be given the Police engaged during the day, for their promptness in pushing for the scene of hostilities and their brave conduct on the ground. Their early arrival at the Park no doubt saved many lives, for had a few minutes more been accorded the rioters, they would no doubt have committed great havoc among the women and children. Fortunately there were none of these helpless ones wounded, so far as the police could ascertain, and the fact affords the only relief to be found in the terrible picture. Superintendent Jordan visited the scene early in the evening, and ordered a sufficient force to remain with Capt. Helme, to enable him to preserve quiet and order in his suburban and excited neighborhood. There were no signs of any further disturbance, up to a late hour last night; the rioters having dispersed and the Orangemen being all away in their homes. Several persons who were intoxicated and acting disorderly, near the scene of the late disturbance, were arrested at 10 o'clock by the 22d Precinct Police, and locked up for further examination.

Account of Another Reporter.

At a little after 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the Fenian workmen and laborers, on the western side of the Central Park, made a desperate assault upon a picnic party, organized by the Orange lodges of this City, at Elm Park, Ninety-second-street and Eighth-avenue. There were several thousand Orangemen, with their wives and children, enjoying themselves there, when the report of pistols was heard. The dancing suddenly stopped. The women screamed and rushed frantically for the gate—the trumpet sounded to assemble. The panic beggars description. Some thirty Fenians who had obtained admittance at the gates by means of false badges, rushed to the rear of the dancing shed in the center of the grounds, and laid on to the Orangemen with sticks and stones. Within ten minutes three-fourths of the people had escaped out of the grounds, but a worse fate awaited them, for five hundred Fenians were ready to receive and to give them "a bating." The first shot was fired by a Fenian, who climbed over the fence at the south-east corner of the inclosure. It was replied to by an Orangeman, who shot him dead. The Police at this juncture protected the small gateway at this corner, and by the exercise of firmness and discretion prevented the rabble from scaling the fences. As the families of the Orangemen flocked down the road from the main gateway on the north side toward the Eighth-avenue to take the cars, the Fenians rushed down to intercept them. Pistol-shots were exchanged in rapid succession; men fell bleeding and wounded; Irish yells rent the air. The surrounding stores and dwellings had every blind closed. The cars, as they came up, were densely crowded, and the Fenians, mad with rage, rushed upon them, dragged out women by the hair, and whenever an Orangeman stood up to defend them he was ruthlessly collared, knocked down with a bludgeon and hammered on the head by three or four in succession. A more brutal sight was never beheld. The Fenians were not content with knocking him senseless, but threw large stones one after another at his head. All this time shots were heard, and how it came to pass that so few were killed is incomprehensible. One Orangeman bleeding about the head, managed to run to the drive in the Central Park, and some kind-hearted ladies took him into their carriage, to the injury of their dresses and at the risk of their lives.

The Central Park Police behaved admirably, directing the families of the Orangemen which pathways to take, in order to get out of the way without attracting attention; and it was owing to their admirable management that the pickets of Fenians who occupied the bridges were restrained from further violence. Nothing whatever had been done to provoke this assault on the part of the Orangemen, except the circumstance of wearing the colors and insignia of their order. The attack was premeditated, and altogether unwarranted.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Earnest Inquiry for the Coming Man—His Plans for the Future—Mr. Grinnell's Acceptance of the Naval Office—His Administration of the Collectorship.

The Custom-house was a scene of confusion during the greater part of yesterday. Men bearing faces strange to the *habitués* of the granite building were peering about, evidently in search of some one, and disappointed at not discovering the object of their search. After looking about for a little, and peeping timidly into the Collector's room, they retired and gave place to another squad, who would go through about the same movements.

There were the "outs" who had come down to the Custom-house for the two-fold purpose of seeing what was to be seen, of discovering if there was any peg upon which they could hang their hopes, and of hunting for the coming man. They retired without finding the object of their search, who had evidently hidden himself away to escape observation and congratulation.

MR. MURPHY.

As soon as Mr. Grinnell arrived at the office in the morning he dispatched a note to Mr. Murphy, inviting that gentleman to call upon him and confer respecting the future. Mr. Murphy could not have received the invitation or he would doubtless have responded, but it is presumed that he will call at the Custom-house today if he is in the City. Mr. Grinnell is understood to accept the Naval Office, for which post he has been confirmed, but how soon he expects to be relieved from his present position is not known. Mr. Murphy has not yet filed his bonds, and until they are filed and approved he will not of course take any steps toward entering upon his duties. Some of his friends think that he will not be ready before the 1st of August, but he may commence his duties on the 15th inst.

MR. GRINNELL'S RESIGNATION.

It appears that Mr. Grinnell placed the office of Collector at the disposal of the President almost immediately after his appointment to it, stating to the President that he (Mr. Grinnell) accepted the position with the understanding that whenever the public interests or circumstances of a political character demanded a change, he would be ready to relinquish the post. Mr. Grinnell at once went to work to administer the affairs of the Custom-house to the best of his ability, and brought to bear all the knowledge he had acquired during his long and honorable mercantile career. He found abuses which had existed through previous administrations, and endeavored to correct them. When these corrections involved the exercise of authority which he did not possess, or whenever he was in doubt as to his powers or the practicability of his reforms he consulted with the authorities at Washington and was almost unanimously sustained in his views and aided in carrying them into execution.

HIS ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Grinnell, upon taking his seat as Collector, did not immediately set the political guillotine in motion, but examined carefully for himself the capabilities of the various employes, and sought to be governed in his course by his ideas of justice and what would best conserve the interests of the Government. He made the rule that none should be in the Customs service except those who had stood firm to the cause of the Union during its period of trial, and, as far as possible, held aloof from the various factions which divided the Republican Party in the City. Men were appointed on the recommendations both of Ex-Senator Morgan and Senators Fenton and Conkling. When the differences in the City were harmonized, the existing Republican organization had a voice in the selection of men.

THE EARLIEST MENTION OF MR. MURPHY.

Thus everything was made to work harmoniously as was possible, and Mr. Grinnell's administration of the Custom-house gave the utmost satisfaction to the importers who had business with the office, and at first, it was understood, to a majority of the politicians. Last Spring it began to be rumored that Mr. Thomas Murphy was an applicant for the position held by Mr. Grinnell, and that his friends, among them Senator Conkling and prominent leaders of the party in this City, who had reason to be dissatisfied with the distribution of public patronage, were urging the President to make a change in the Federal offices in the City. Mr. Grinnell at first paid no attention to the rumors, but finally they became so well founded that he went on to Washington, and had an interview with the President.

ITS EFFECT UPON MR. GRINNELL.

What was said at that time is not important, but not long after Mr. Grinnell, after some correspondence with the President, sent him a letter of resignation, to take effect at the close of the fiscal year, July 1. This was followed by another visit to Washington, when Mr. Grinnell explained his reasons for the step he had taken. The President then offered him the mission to Berlin, in place of Mr. Bancroft—who, it was asserted, had done nothing for the Republican Party—or the Naval Office at New-York, in place of Gen. Merritt. Mr. Grinnell thanked the President, but asked what would become of Gen. Merritt in case he (Grinnell) should accept the Naval Office? The President remarked that he would take care of Gen. Merritt. Mr. Grinnell then said that he would consult with his family respecting the Berlin mission, and announce his determination to the President when he should return to New-York. A few days after Mr. Grinnell wrote the President declining the mission to Berlin. Thereupon Mr. Murphy's nomination as Collector, vice Grinnell, was sent to the Senate, with Mr. Grinnell to the Naval Office, vice Merritt; Davis for District-Attorney, vice Pierrepont, and Hillhouse for Assistant Treasurer, vice Folger. What is to be done with Gen. Merritt the President only knows.

FACTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

The friends of Mr. Murphy, those who are presumed to know what he intends to do, say that they do not think that the new Collector will make any very radical changes in the Custom-house. He cannot be supposed to favor the friends of Senator Fenton, nor indeed those of the wing of the Republican Party which was opposed to his side of the house, when there were two organizations in this City. But it is said that he is not vindictive; and may be inclined to pardon trifling errors of judgment, particularly as his mission is understood to be the organizing of the Republican Party for a successful campaign next Fall. His friends assert that he has not determined what he will do yet, and that it is certain he will not act rashly.

THE PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

The patronage at the disposal of the Collector of the Port is distributed through several departments of the Custom-house, as follows:

Auditors	91	Eighth division	53
Cashiers	15	Ninth Division	45
Third division	156	Castle Garden Bureau	6
Fourth division	20	Assistant Collectors	8
Fifth division	34	Sundry others, including Inspectors	334
Sixth division	18		
Seventh division	6		
Total			786

The New Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island.

The sealed proposals for the mason, carpenter, cut stone and iron-work, for the wings and boiler-house of the new Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, were received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, corner of Eleventh-street and Third-avenue. The bids were as follows:

Moran & Armstrong, masons	$111,803
James H. Slocum, mason	160,000
L. N. Crow, mason	130,439
E. Gridley, carpenter	82,735
E. Dennington, carpenter	121,483
W. J. O'Conner, carpenter	109,300
Jennings & Brown, carpenters	77,500
James Neafie, carpenter	18,500
H. & J. L. Young, cut stone	39,560
J. G. Dimond, iron	12,171

The bid of $18,500 said to have been made by James Neafie is evidently an error.

Frightful Kerosene Accident at Port Jervis.

About 3¼ o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Nicholson, living nearly opposite Andrew Cuff's tavern at Port Jervis, was very seriously burned by an explosion of kerosene. She was kindling a fire, using the oil to hasten the work, when the flames communicated to the can, exploding it and scattering its contents over her person, burning her about the arms and breast in a frightful manner. Dr. Jones was instantly summoned and every thing done for the comfort of the unfortunate girl. Her screams could be heard for a considerable distance around the locality, and it is the general opinion that her condition is critical. She is about fourteen years of age.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP OCEAN QUEEN FROM ASPINWALL.

The steam-ship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall July 3, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing our letters and files containing late and interesting advices regarding the progress of the Darien Canal treaty in the Congress of the United States of Colombia, and Central American affairs generally. The *Ocean Queen* brings the following

SPECIE LIST.

F. Probst & Co.	$18,060	J. M. Willard & Co.	$300
J. Hermann & Co.	4,000	Marcial & Co.	156
Ribon & Munoz	4,880	Order	3,000
Total			$39,196

The Darien Canal Treaty in the Colombian Congress—General Prevalence of Dullness—Postal Inefficiency—Results of the Panama Fire—Improvements in Contemplation—A San Blas Chief and the Canal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Isthmus of Darien, }
Sunday, July 3, 1870. }

My advices from Bogota are to the 16th of June, and I am able to place before your readers reliable information concerning the progress of the Canal treaty in the Colombian Congress. The action of the House of Representatives in striking out article 17, has left Panama with no assurance of any percentage in the canal fund, which will undoubtedly still farther irritate the people of this State. The House has also disagreed from several of the Senate amendments and the whole is again returned to the Senate. It is not at all likely that the modifications will be accepted by the United States, so that the whole affair will go over to next year. The action of the Congress of Colombia plainly shows the stupidity of its members. The United States will do well to look elsewhere, and secure the right to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the construction of a ship-canal through a neighboring Republic.

A SOCIAL EVENT—GENERAL DULLNESS.

The members of the House of Representatives gave a banquet to the President of this Republic, Gen. SELGAR, on the 5th of June. The Cabinet officers and diplomatic corps were present, and the entertainment was a splendid affair. The *Diario Official* publishes a decree by the Congress of Bogota, ceding to the State of Panama a building situated in Calle San Juan de Dios, Panama, in payment of a debt due by the nation. Further than this, there is no news from Bogota. The city is quiet, (which means there are no revolutions,) dull and stupid.

A STUPID POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The detention of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer *Ocean Queen*, owing to the immense cargo of freight she is receiving, enables us to send you the above news from Bogota; otherwise the mail would have reached here a day too late, as usual. The mails from Bogota and the interior of May 26 and June 16, were at Santa Martha when the French steamer left, but to save some expense they were kept for a Liverpool freight-boat, and arrived here on the 2d inst. This is the general arrangement, and it is a disgrace to this country. Merchants doing business with the United States and Europe are greatly inconvenienced, and often subjected to loss by this narrow-minded policy.

THE PANAMA DESOLATION—TAXATION.

Panama is slowly recovering from the effects of the great fire. Buildings partially destroyed are being repaired, but the massive stone walls of those entirely burned out stand as the fire left them. The streets have been cleaned up, and the look of desolation in the burnt district has in a measure disappeared. The question of taxation is again agitating the public. The merchants who still remain in Panama and do business are obliged to pay an increased percentage in order so meet the demands of the Government, and the final result of these troubles may be a revolution. There is some talk of introducing water into the city. President CARRIOSO is in favor of the project, and has already procured an estimate of its cost. The subject will probably be brought before the Legislature at its next session, and ere long Panama may be supplied abundantly with pure water, as well as with gas. So out of evil there may come some good. The proprietors of the Aspinwall Hotel, where the fire originated, are still kept in jail by the authorities. There appears to be no proof that they set fire to the hotel, but they are neither brought to trial nor released.

TRADE ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

The transportation business across this Isthmus is at present largely increasing. Besides the immense cargo which the *Ocean Queen* takes, there is still enough left to fill two large steamers. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will undoubtedly be obliged to put on an extra steamer, and run three per month instead of two. The freights for Europe are increasing, and the Panama Railroad is doing an immense business.

VESSELS AT THE ISTHMUS.

The United States steamer *Nyack*, Commander EASTMAN, is still at Panama, but there is no American war vessel at the Atlantic terminus. There are at present in the port of Aspinwall the American barks *American Eagle* and *Nettie Merryman*, from New-York, with coal, and the *Pleiades*, from Baltimore. All are well on board.

HEALTH OF THE ISTHMUS.

We are having our Indian Summer now. There is very little rain, and the health of the Isthmus is unusually good for this season of the year.

INTERVIEW WITH AN INDIAN CHIEF.

The Indian Chief of the Rio Diablo District, San Blas, recently visited the American Consul at Aspinwall, and through his interpreter held a long interview respecting the probabilities of the construction of a ship-canal through San Blas. He was anxious to know if Commander SELFRIDGE had reached Washington, and what the "Great Chief," President GRANT, was going to do. He said that they did not want the canal built through their country, but if the Great Chief decided to make it there, his people would make no resistance. What he seemed most anxious about, however, was some provisions left up the Mandinga River by the surveying party, who gave instructions that it must not be touched until they returned for it. He assured the Consul that it would spoil, and he thought they had better use it up. The old Chief (for he is over sixty) returned to San Blas highly pleased with his visit to Aspinwall.

President Correoso's Decree—The Feeling Awakened By It—Severe Criticism of the Arbitrary Course of the Government Toward Foreign Merchants.

From the Panama Mail, June 20.

The following is the decree which was issued by the President on the 13th inst., and of which we made mention in our last issue:

The President of the Sovereign State of Panama, considering:

That the great fire which occurred in this city on the 5th inst., destroying houses and commercial establishments subject to taxes, leaves a notable deficiency in the receipts, which renders indispensable extraordinary measures on the part of the Executive until the meeting of the Legislative Assembly; that the laws and the faculties of the Executive refer to normal cases, and that in extraordinary cases the authorities ought also to employ extraordinary means; that the twentieth article of the thirty-seventh law of 1869 orders that when the allotted contribution of a district diminishes, from the reduction of the number of establishments, the deficit shall be distributed among those which remain open; that the merchants, with the exception of Messrs. SAMUEL PIZR & CO. and Messrs. ARANGO, PLANAS & CO., have refused to enter into such arrangement with the Government as would prevent the surcharge of the loss by the establishments consumed by the fire upon those which remain open; that the establishments which remain open will have their sales augmented from the number of competitors being diminished; that the owners of establishments destroyed, from which a portion was saved, or the remainder of which will serve as a base for re-establishment, cannot bear the tax they formerly paid—

DECREES.

ARTICLE 1. The proportion of the commercial tax of the establishments destroyed by fire on the 5th of the present month, shall be distributed immediately by the respective committee among the remaining establishments.

ART. 2. The owners of destroyed establishments, who, with goods saved from the fire, or with new stock, may re-open, shall be newly rated, subject to taxes from the 1st of July, if they establish within the present month, or, if afterward, from such time as they commence business.

ART. 3. From the 1st of July the sum paid by the burnt establishments reopened, shall be subtracted from such charge now made.

Given in Panama, on the 13th of June, 1870.

B. CORREOSO.

COMMENTS OF THE MAIL.

It is all very good to argue that the President has acted according to law. Granted. But that does not make the act less arbitrary—at all events not less cruel. The law is simply permissive, not compulsory. In administering the criminal law a convicted felon is entitled to mercy. Surely, in the administration of the civil law, then, foreign merchants are entitled to the same.

The authority of the law does not shield the Government from gross want of consideration toward the community. Persons argue: "Oh, they might have lent the Government the money, or conceded to their proposition." It seems there is to be no finality in accommodating the Government. To-day a fire, and perhaps to-morrow a revolution, and no one knows how soon another—all involving the necessity of touching the foreign pocket. This condition of things cannot last long, and it would be well if the President would understand that and regulate things accordingly. The only real source of support to the State is that which the Government is fast driving out of it. The speculation that some of those who were burnt out will recommence business may be correct; but it is equally correct that a good many will not, while many others who were not burnt out are hastening arrangements to retire from commercial pursuits here—among them some of the largest contributors to the revenue. The addition now put on the contribution is about thirty-two per cent. At what rate will it be estimated when a further reduction takes place in the number of contributors? Are those who remain to pay the whole? It is arrant nonsense to argue that they will do the full amount of business. It is not so. Trade is decreasing, and its decrease necessitates the decrease in the number of traders. This is generally admitted. It is known, too, by the Government, but in that quarter it would be inconvenient to make the admission. It will, however, soon have to recognize the fact, and govern accordingly. If it do not, another Government will.

From the Panama Mail, June 24.

Might is right, or despotism can make it so. Not accustomed to be mealy-mouthed in the discussion of public questions, we owe it to truth to say that this is the case in Panama just now. Let us explain: The President has undoubtedly the law on his side in levying on the present limited community the full amount of taxes required, or said to be required, for the exigencies of the State, although, most certainly, in levying them for the present month he acts in direct opposition to the law. Nevertheless he has elected to do so. A respectful remonstrance has been made to him on the subject, but he is unmoved; the money is wanted; it must be paid willingly or the equivalent be taken by force. Already arbitrary levies have been made, and may be made again. Here we see the power of might, which, perhaps, his Excellency considers right. Be it so. There is still enough money in Panama to pay a few months' contribution and more merchandise left upon which the amount wanted can be realized. Many yet remain to become the unwilling victims and the preservers of national glory in the shape of the Isthmus Battalion, and the nuisance in the shape of a brass band, will be still sustained for a short time by those foreigners who cannot immediately give up their business connections here, and who have been, unfortunately perhaps, spared by the late conflagration. In plainer language, notwithstanding the murmuring deep and loud, notwithstanding all remonstrances, the commercial tax, right or wrong, will be paid yet for a short time, or at all events it will, by fair means, or means not fair, by force if necessary, be made available to the State exchequer. But does it not occur to the Government that the day is fast approaching when the element from which the money is being now wrung will not be here? Does it not occur to the Government that many of the most influential firms are arranging to leave the Isthmus immediately, and that an attempt to levy the present amount of taxation from those who shall remain would be hopeless? Surely the Government is not dreaming of prosperity while indications of poverty are appearing more vividly day by day. One gentleman has closed his business here, and has publicly stated his reason to be the exorbitant taxation placed upon him, which he was unable to bear, and very many others, although they may not state it in print, feel it in reality, and will in consequence leave with as little delay as possible—and this the President knows fully well.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Opening of Congress—Sarmiento's Speech—Hard Fighting in Entre Rios—Retreat of Lopez Jordan—Affairs in Banda Oriental—Opening of the Central Argentine Railroad—Telegraph from Para to Montevideo—Personal and Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, May 28, 1870.

Congress was opened in due form, with the usual assemblage of State officers, both foreign and home, but without the customary fine day so essential on all such occasions, on Sunday the 15th inst., by SARMIENTO, whose address, though by no means short, was attentively listened to and well received. This address is naturally far too long for a correspondent's letter, and since it touched matters not likely to interest many outside the Republic, it will be as well to do no more than extract several items of interest. Regarding railways, the address informs us there are 458 miles open to traffic, 60 in construction, 400 under survey, and 210 contracted for—in all 1,128 miles; there are 826 miles of telegraph line in work, and about 1,000 in construction. Touching means of communication with foreign countries, SARMIENTO remarked, alluding to the non-existence of any communication with the United States through a regular line of steamers, that "he regretted the subvention granted toward a prolongation of the line between the United States and Brazil should have hitherto proved ineffective;" and it does, indeed, seem strange that no Company has the courage to venture on this enterprise. During 1869, 40,000 emigrants, chiefly Italians, have landed at Buenos Ayres. The census gives the total population of this Republic at 1,736,701. With regard to exports of produce during the past year, the address gives the export of wool at 140,000,000 pounds, (an excess of 6,000,000 pounds over last year;) grease and tallow, 1,000,000 pounds; sheep skins, 45,000,000 pounds, the Custom-house returns regarding other produce being equally favorable. The revenue for 1869 reached $12,676,680, (silver,) an excess over 1868 of nearly $200,000. Such are the more interesting facts contained in SARMIENTO's address, which gave a very clear, extended and favorable view of the Republic's present and progressive situation. The Entre Rios rebellion was not alluded to till the closing words, and then very briefly. It appears that SARMIENTO considers this an affair of little consequence. Whether the end of the rebellion will justify such a conclusion, remains doubtful.

THE WAR IN ENTRE RIOS.

The war in Entre Rios has assumed, on the contrary, a very serious aspect, a battle having taken place between the rebels and national troops, of which the particulars are as follows: Gen. CONESA, in command of about 6,000 national troops, came up with JORDAN's force, about 5,000 men, chiefly cavalry, early on the morning of the 20th inst. After a short action JORDAN was driven beyond a small river, Arroyo del Sauce, which was crossed by CONESA's men under a well-sustained fire of artillery, skirmishers were pushed forward by CONESA, covered by a battery of four guns, to keep the enemy off till all baggage, &c., was brought over safely. No sooner had the national troops crossed than a brillant charge was made upon their right wing by 1,500 of JORDAN's cavalry, a charge repulsed by the timely arrival of the Twelth and San Lorenzo line regiments. JORDON's cavalry, nothing daunted by their former repulse, reformed and charged the extreme left, which fell back in confusion. Once more the Argentines saved themselves from defeat by reinforcements, which enabled the left wing to rally in time and repulse the enemy. Repulsed for the second time, the enemy's cavalry drew off. In the meantime, CONESA's rear was attacked in force by a division of two thousand. Luckily, their opponents were veterans of the Paraguayan war, who stood the attack, and completely defeated the enemy at all points, after three hours' hard fighting, who retreated from the field, leaving his dead and wounded in CONESA's hands. This battle is the first of the war, and, to judge from official accounts, it would appear as if victory more than once inclined toward the rebels, whose repeated attacks on CONESA's forces made them waver more than once; thus, though Government troops remained masters of the field, unable to follow JORDAN up, the results, whether they will dispirit JORDAN's men through defeat, or give them courage and confidence through the indecisive fight, are very doubtful. One thing we learn, to say no more—namely, that the game of war has been commenced in real earnest; where or when its ending will come is uncertain.

THE BANDA ORIENTAL.

Turning toward the Banda Oriental, we find things there in much the same state as when the last mail left. President BATTLE in person has assumed command of the Government forces, but as APARICIO's policy appears to be never to risk a general engagement, it is impossible to say how long the Oriental Republic is likely to continue in this semi-revolutionized state.

A NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

More peaceful news is certainly more acceptable. Of this, the most important event during the past fortnight has been the opening of the Central Argentine Railroad from Rosario to Cordova, which took place on the 17th inst., amid the usual rejoicings of similar occasions—namely, speech-making, dinners, rockets, illuminations, &c. This work was regarded as impossible when first begun, seven years ago. It was designed, put into execution and completed under the guidance and unceasing activity of an American citizen, Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, of Massachusetts, whose name is probably better known than SARMIENTO's. So much for American energy and go-aheadism.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If all goes well, Montevideo will be united with Brazil shortly, by means of the telegraph; a concession having been obtained to lay a line from Para to Montevideo. Thus, in a few years we shall, no doubt, be in direct telegraphic communication with New-York.... Mme. LYNCH and family are set at liberty, being free to proceed wherever they may prefer. They are expected daily at Montevideo, whence they will most likely sail for Europe.... The Transandine Telegraph Company is going ahead, so far, at least, as its share list is concerned which is now closed; several vessels are on their way out with materials, also some three or four hundred coolies, by way of Valparaiso; Government promises thirty thousand dollars per annum for ten years at eight per cent., also guaranteeing to purchase the line when completed. Our Post-office report for 1869 gives a most flourishing account of that useful institution; its income reached $104,515 (gold,) expenses $83,451, giving an excess of $16,258 on income of 1868; number of letters which passed through, 2,809,000, and 141,000 printed packets, giving a balance of 422,109 letters and 33,000 packets over 1868.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

MAY 30.—News came down last night from Entre Rios, stating that the city of Parana is besieged by JORDAN in force. A battle is hourly expected, since the city has a loyal force defending it of about 1,500. So much for JORDAN's defeat at the Sauce.... Montevideo seems also on the eve of a battle, as Gen. BATTLE reports that the insurgent troops under APARICIO are being closely followed up.

PICKYUNE.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Journal of an Officer Attached to the Expeditionary Force.

From the London Times, June 30.

The following is taken from the journal of an officer of the Red River Expeditionary Force:

THE FORCE AND THE STORES.

By the 7½ A. M. train on Saturday, the 21st of May, 1870, I left Toronto for Collingwood, with the head-quarter staff of the Red River Expedition, consisting of Col. WOLSELEY, his two Aides-de-Camp, Capt. HUYSHE, Rifle Brigade, and Lieut. DENISON, Canadian Militia; Dr. YOUNG, Sixtieth Rifles, as P. M. O.; Staff Assistant Surgeon ROBERTSON, and one company Sixtieth Rifles, Capt. WARD, Lieut. ST. MAUR, and Ensign RIDDLE. We arrived at Collingwood at 1½ P. M., and embarked on board *Chicora*, after some little delay in shipping cargo, and sailed about 5:40 P. M. D. A. S. S. JOLLY joined at Collingwood, and one sergeant and three men of the Army Hospital Corps came with the company of the Sixtieth. On board the *Chicora* were shipped twenty-four horses, fifteen teamsters, pork, flour, biscuit, tea, sugar, potatoes, beans, &c., together with fifteen boats and a large supply of stores for Mr. DAWSON's road parties. The *Francis Smith* was also loading at Collingwood, and was to bring on four more companies of the Sixtieth Rifles, to arrive by a special train from Toronto. In her would also embark Purveyor MELLISH and D. A. C. G. MEYER and BEAMISH. On Sunday, the 22d of May, the *Chicora*, during the forenoon, stopped at Killarney and Little Current, and arrived at Bruce Mines about 9 P. M. Here we remained all night, as the steamer can only pass this in daylight. We got under way at 4 A. M. on the 23d, and soon after a heavy thunder and hail storm came on and lasted about half an hour. We arrived at Sault Ste. Marie about 9 A. M., and were met by Col. BOLTON, D. A. C. G. FULLER and Capt. NAGLE. All had gone well with them at the Saulte. The American Government having at last given permission for all stores other than munitions of war to pass, we landed officers, men and camp equipage on the Canadian side, while the *Chicora*, with her cargo, went through the canal on the American side. We found a very fair road, the whole portage not being two miles long. A train was already organized there under Capt. NAGLE, consisting of horses, oxen and wagons belonging to the expedition. This transport had already conveyed all the stores landed on the two former trips of the *Chicora*, when she was not allowed to pass the canal. On the upper or Superior end of the Ste. Marie River we found the *Algoma*, the *Brooklyn*, (an American propeller hired by the Canadian Government,) and also the *Chikiluna*, a propeller hired by Mr. DAWSON, (the civil engineer of the expedition,) and having two schooners in tow, all laden with boats, lumber, pork, flour, &c. Col. BOLTON had a garrison of four companies of militia, the First, or "Ontario" Regiment, encamped on a pretty site opposite the American fort, at the foot of the rapid, with a trout stream on one flank. A rumor being afloat that some Fenians had gone out in a steamer, hoping to intercept some of our steamers, Col. WOLSELEY ordered one company of Col. BOLTON's garrison to embark on board the *Chikiluna* for Thunder Bay. We of the *Chicora* were feasted by the Sault staff on sucking-pig and beer, which was much enjoyed by all. At about 5 o'clock we re-embarked on board the *Chicora* and steamed away, but only for about five miles to Point-aux-Pins, where we coaled, and, in consequence of doubtful navigation, passed the night. We were under way early next morning, and awoke on the 24th to find ourselves all but out of sight of land on Lake Superior. We had a dull day. There was little motion, but one or two passengers confessed to seasickness, and all spent most of the day in their berths. At 12 o'clock the men of the Sixtieth and Army Hospital Corps turned out on the upper deck voluntarily, and gave three cheers for the Queen.

THUNDER BAY—THUNDER CAPE.

May 25.—Out early, and find ourselves in sight of land, very pretty scenery, especially as we neared Thunder Cape, the entrance to Thunder Bay. This cape in the distance looked much like Table Mountain. It is, however, but a narrow headland. Before entering Thunder Bay, we landed some passengers at the Montreal Mining Company's station. These are silver-mines, and a rich lode has lately been found on a small rock about half a mile from the shore, only large enough for one small building covering the shaft. Off this rock, last year, $30,000 worth of silver is said to have been taken. We steam up across Thunder Bay, see Fort William, on our left, and drop anchor, at 10 A. M., at the entrance to the Government road, which Col. WOLSELEY names "Prince Arthur's Landing." We find some half-dozen buildings, offices and residences of the employes, and two "stores," or shops. The steamer anchored a quarter of a mile or less from the little wharf, and everything, including horses, was got out of the steamer by a large scow which was worked by a rope between the ship and wharf. On landing we did not find the best of camping ground, but a most lovely day and magnificent scenery put all hands into the best spirits, everything pleased, and all worked with a will. The men were landed with their tents first, then the horses and the stores. The horses were fresh and well; one had a slight injury, a kick on off hind leg, but nothing serious. In the afternoon we had three teams at work helping the men getting the stores to camp. It was nearly 10 P. M. before the last package was off the scow, and yet up to that hour the men of the Sixtieth worked away cheerily, and seemed to look on the work as fun, and kept their jokes going. The bugler said he had been eight years in the army, and had never had such a hard day's work. His comrade immediately remarked, "Oh, because you're in the band," an old joke against buglers. Another, bringing a case of preserved potatoes on his shoulders, was told to put the case on the wagon. "Here it is," he said, "and a hard case you'll find it." It was intended that the *Chicora* was to have towed a scow or schooner, loaded with hay, from Collingwood, and the head quarter staff would have come in the *Francis Smith*. Therefore, all store marquees, camp ovens, &c., were put into her to be the first here. At the last moment, however, when we were unable to find a scow, the Colonel decided upon coming in the quicker and more comfortable steamer, the *Chicora*, and we are here without store tents; we cannot suffer, however, in this fine weather. We brought bread on from Collingwood to last until the 26th, and also live cattle. Coming on such an expedition, the officers brought cut little in the way of camp furniture, but all seemed to enjoy "roughing it," and the rations, tea and pork, were voted excellent.

THE ROAD TO DOG LAKE.

May 26.—The Colonel has ridden up the road toward Dog Lake, and may not be back to-night. The weather is lovely, and we are all enjoying the rest after yesterday's hard work. We dine about 1 o'clock, and about 4 most of us have a swim. The water is still cold, but not too much so to spoil the pleasure. Drs. YOUNG and ROBERTSON, Mr. JOLLY and I rowed as far as the Current River, where the Montreal Mining Company have their quartz crushing mills. During the late fire sixteen of their buildings were burnt down. There is a very pretty waterfall at the mouth of the river. Back to camp, and had a good tea; a supply of eggs brought with us for our own use, packed in salt, has kept beautifully, as also a tin of butter. Nine of us sat round a splendid camp-fire until 10 o'clock, when we turned in.

REINFORCEMENTS.

May 27.—About 2½ this morning we were all awoke by the shrill whistle of a steamer. On turning out at daylight, instead of the *Francis Smith*, with the four companies of the Sixtieth expected, we found the *Algoma*, *Brooklyn*, and [illegible] in the bay. The men had been taken out of the *Smith* at the Sault in consequence of the drunkenness and incapability of her Captain, and by Col. BOLTON's orders they were put on board the two steamers now arrived. In addition to the Sixtieth, Messrs. MELLISH, MEYER and BEAMISH, Capt. MONEY, eleven men Army Service Corps and four men Army Hospital Corps, joined. We soon began discharging cargo and before dark the *Algoma* was empty and steamed away. At about 10 A. M. the propeller *Chikiluna*, with the schooners *Pandora* and *Orion* in tow, came into harbor, making an imposing fleet riding at anchor in our bay. About midday the Colonel returned from his ride up the road. He had been over thirty miles, and found twenty-six very good; the remainder is being made. We got up four marquees as store-houses and filled them with flour, oats, beans and biscuit. The pork we have covered with boarding for protection from the sun. The Army Service Corps pitched their marquee for a bake-house, and prepared to establish ovens and supply fresh bread.

MAKING A ROAD.

May 28.—Commenced unloading the *Brooklyn*, and hope to get her away this evening. The men of the Army Service Corps completed their ovens and have their fires lighted. At 4 A. M. two companies of the Sixtieth Rifles march up the road, one to encamp about fifteen and the other twenty-two miles away. At the latter place we shall forward on supplies and form a depot, an officer having been sent on for this purpose. I omitted to mention yesterday that the company of the First Militia were landed from the *Chikiluna*, and are encamped a short mile from us on very much better ground than where we are. Working parties are making the road between us. We are able to get lots of fish from the lake—white fish and trout.

CURRENT NOTES.

Nearly all the Southern papers speak favorably of the crop prospects in that section.

British Columbia is said to be particularly prolific in the two articles of hops and salmon.

The population of Red Bank, N. J., is 2,004. The census is completed there.

They have been selling raspberries at Lockport, N. Y., for four cents a quart.

They claim not to have had a single case of drunkenness in Portland, Me., last Sunday.

There were nine funerals in Hartford, Conn., last Sunday.

The late IRA PECK, of Hartford, left an estate of $1,300,000, which is to be equally divided among his six children. He began life very poor.

A man in Rumford, Me., has a dog that produces a fleece six inches long every year. The material is said to make mittens that wear like iron.

The census takers in Augusta, Ga., have advanced so far in their work that an estimate has been formed of the entire population, as coming between 16,000 and 17,000.

An old lady, aged eighty, in Jacksonville, Ill., met forty of her lineal descendants at a picnic, on the 11th of July. How many more she had is not stated.

They must have some very bad cigars in Jackson, Miss. One of the local papers there, apparently intending to puff the stock of a favorite dealer, says his cigars are "inferior to none."

One Don JUAN FOSTER, has a rancho in Los Angeles and Diego Counties, Cal., containing 300 square miles. He can ride twenty-seven miles in a straight line without leaving his own land. So says a California paper.

A special emigrant train left San Francisco last week with 500 Chinamen, on their way to Knoxville, Tenn., whither they are forwarded by KOOPMENSCHAP & CO. Some of them jumped out of the car windows at Sacramento, and escaped.

Two hounds in Middletown, Del., recently took after a fox for their amusement, and, after a long chase, run the poor fellow down and killed him; then, lying down on a railroad to rest, were run over and killed in their turn. Moral: Good enough for them.

They have an old negro woman near Stamford, Ky., who is such a powerful medium that she not only tips tables, plays on imaginary pianos, converses with the dead, describes people's defunct ancestors, &c., &c., but makes the house shake "as though an earthquake had done it." Dangerous old woman for thickly-populated cities!

The funny man of the Boston *Advertiser* presents the following: Sententious arrangement of a few surnames from the new directory: "Ott Nott Smith Tobey Very Smart!" "Otis True." Agin. "Marr. Henry Keepskisen Jane." "March Down Stairs, Young Mann. How, Hussey, Isitt Ewer Work? Walker Way, Low Kritta."

They offer a bounty for squirrel scalps in California, and one man in Contra Costa County, has slain 4,723 of these sprightly little animals. It is said that the Justices of the Peace in that county have, with all the gravity becoming to their official position, received 500,000 of these trophies during the present season, and issued certificates for the payment of the bounty. The squirrel "war goes bravely on."

The liquor-dealers of Boston seem to be working together. When the appeal cases of several proprietors of leading hotels, who were prosecuted for violation of the Liquor law, were called in the Superior Criminal Court of that city on Monday, no one responded, and on investigation it was found that the various defendants had "gone bail" for each other and agreed to stay away.

A man from Rochester, N. Y., about two years ago, sought "a lodge in some vast wilderness" in the interior of Florida, and is now raising bananas, pine-apples and all manner of tropical fruit and vegetables in abundance. He has made a luxuriant little Paradise in the midst of a dense "hummock," and shown what use a little energy may put those "Floridian everglades" to. The name of the place where the man lives is Sarasota.

Burning of the Freight Warehouse in St. Louis—Two Firemen Crushed in the Falling Walls.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 8.

At 1½ o'clock this morning this city was visited by another disastrous fire, by which the freight depot of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute and the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad was, with its contents, entirely destroyed. The warehouse was located on South Second-street, Nos. 312 and 314. It was a large one-story brick building with a two-story frame, and extended back to the alley. It contained freight, which from information so far received, is believed to have been worth about $40,000. The freight consisted mainly of hides, flour, whisky, hemp, bagging, machinery, &c.

The fire was first discovered by the private watchman, JOHN HEFFERNAN, who says he saw a light on the roof, and, ascending to the second story, over the office, he saw two tall men, dressed in dark clothes, throw a blazing ball through the skylight into the hemp pile below. The flames shot forth so rapidly that his exit by the stairs was cut off, and he was obliged to jump from the second-story window to the pavement below in order to save his life. The engines promptly arrived, and prevented the spread of the flames. The damage done the adjoining buildings was very slight. While the flames were raging fiercest, the front wall of the ware-house fell, and crushed two of the firemen beneath the ruins.

The other firemen worked like Trojans, and succeeded in taking them from the mass of bricks and timber in a few minutes. They were found to be still alive, although terribly crushed and mangled, and bleeding profusely from cuts on the head and face. The character of their injuries was not ascertained last night, as Chief Sexton had them immediately placed on bedding in carriages and taken home. It hardly seems possible, however, that they could be buried in such a mass and recover. The names of the injured men are ISAAC SMITH and ADAM WIRTH. They are both pipemen of the Deluge engine.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the insurance on the warehouse could not be ascertained. The building, it was stated, was owned by some one living in Second-street, in the adjoining block, of whom it was leased by the railroad company.

The Green Tree Tavern, owned by JOHN G. ZIMMERER, Nos. 308 and 310 South Second-street, caught fire several times, and was with difficulty saved from destruction by the firemen. The damage on the tavern will amount to only a few hundred dollars, and is fully covered by insurance in the German Mutual and other insurance companies. On the opposite side of the warehouse, the watch and clock establishment of GEORGE KUNTZ, No. 316 Second-street, was also slightly damaged. The stock was, however, removed before water was thrown in. Mr. KUNTZ has an insurance policy in the Home Mutual for five or six hundred dollars, which will fully cover his loss.

A warehouse in the same place was entirely destroyed by fire, together with a valuable lot of merchandise, about four years ago. At that time, however, the warehouse was private property. The new one was afterward erected and was leased by the railroad companies on the first of last July. The freight agents of the roads are H. W. HIBBARD, for the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, and W. H. STENNET, for the Chicago Railroad.

THE ICE QUESTION.

Struggle Between the Knickerbocker and Washington Companies for the Richmond Lake Ice.

From the Hudson Register, July 9.

Our readers were made acquainted with the fact some time ago that a large quantity of ice was being transported over the Hudson and Boston Railroad from Richmond to Hudson, loaded in barges and shipped to the Washington and Knickerbocker Ice Companies, New-York. The ice was stored last Winter, amounting to about 30,000 tons, of excellent quality and very thick, considering the scarcity of the material and the mild Winter. E. E. CONKLING, of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, was present at the storage of the ice at Richmond Lake, and in fact superintended the stacking of all the ice harvested. It now appears that a company in New-Jersey was a third party in the purchase and storage of the ice, to the extent of their business, *pro rata*, but transferred, finally, their interest to the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and the Washington Ice Company assigned (the papers we have seen) two-thirds of the same ice to the Knickerbocker Company, leaving this company nearly the entire owners, or entitled to fifteen barge loads. Just here the Washington Company step in and say that all the ice at Shaker Village belongs to them; that the Knickerbocker Company have had over two-thirds of the ice; that they had a mutual arrangement with the Knickerbocker Company whereby they (the Washington Company) were to receive two-thirds of all the ice housed outside of the river. So soon as it was known by the Knickerbocker Company that the Washington Company had their supply of ice from Shaker Village, according to contract, they determined to shut them off, and accordingly sent up a barge of their own, conveyed by a propeller, to be loaded here, but the other company was equally determined to have a barge of their own loaded, and then "came the tug of war" as to which barge should get to the dock first at the river. The Knickerbocker men finally triumphed, Mr. CONKLING chaining the Knick's barge to the pier. Application was then made to Mr. J. T. WATERMAN, agent of the Boston and Albany Railroad, for the delivery of thirty-six car-loads of ice standing on the track to the Knickerbocker Company, but this gentleman refused, as the cars were all billed to the other company. In the meantime the Washington men had made application to Mr. MORRISON, Superintendent of Wharves and Piers in this city, to have the obnoxious barge removed, and he gave orders to that effect, giving the Knicks a limited time to comply with his commands. And thus matters stood when we went to press, the ice melting rapidly in the cars, some four hundred tons in all. The Knicks will serve an injunction this afternoon upon the Washington men, restraining them from unloading the ice, and the entire amount will no doubt be lost.

A Chicago Tragedy—Attempt of a Negro to Murder a White Girl and then Kill Himself Because She Wouldn't Marry Him.

From the Chicago Post, July 9.

A terrible stabbing affair occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning, in which a young white girl named ANNA CONLIN was almost fatally injured, and a negro named WILLIAM LANDERS received severe self-inflicted wounds. The affair occurred at the boarding-house, Nos. 290 and 292 West Washington-street, kept by Mr. MCMASTERS. The girl, who is employed in the house as chamber-maid, was engaged in one of the upper rooms, when the negro entered the place and demanded if she would marry him. She ordered him to leave the room; thereupon he bolted the door, and drawing a pocket-knife, stabbed her with the long blade in the right side of the neck, then cut her on the left side, making a gash about three and a half inches in length. The girl uttered the most piercing screams, calling Mr. MCMASTERS to the spot, and almost paralizing with fear the ladies of the house. Mr. MCMASTERS, on entering the room, found the girl covered with blood, and divining the situation, secured the negro, locked him up in a wood-shed in the rear of the premises, and then started for an officer. In the meantime, the negro had possessed himself of a large carving-knife, and awaited the approach of the officers, whom he knew would soon come to arrest him. Officer HOLLAND appeared upon the scene, and, in order to secure the man, would be obliged to pass through a narrow passage to the room in which he was locked.

The negro had burst open the door, and stood flourishing the carving knife, and threatening to take the life of any one who would attempt to arrest him. HOLLAND was unarmed, and awaited assistance before attempting to secure the infuriated ruffian. Officer DECELLE came up, and with the view of intimidating the man, fired his revolver over his head.

The negro showed no sign of giving in, and DECELL's revolver carried no more cartridges. Of his own will, however, the fellow retreated to an adjoining privy, and plunged the carving-knife into the lower part of his abdomen, inflicting an awful wound. Not content with this savage attempt upon his life, he made an effort to cut his throat, but was prevented by the officers, who captured and conveyed him to the Madison-street Station, where he is now confined.

He stated to our reporter that for a long time back he had been employed as janitor in the Major block, but that he was now engaged in doing chores at Mr. MCMASTERS. He had met the girl whom he had this morning attempted to murder about a year ago. She came to Chicago poor and friendless. She was a comely girl, and he took an interest in her—an interest which, he claims, developed into an honorable affection. The girl had promised to marry him, and he had cared for her as though she was already his wife, buying her clothing and provisions, and securing a place for her to work. He had given her a diamond engagement ring, and hoped that the day was near at hand when they would be married. Lately, he had heard from the girls in the house that the yuong woman was receiving attentions from a person of her own color whom she was soon to marry. This information made the prisoner mad with jealousy. He felt, he said, unable to live and see her married to another. He felt day after day a terrible desire growing on him to murder the woman, and then kill himself. He fought against this awful prompting as long as he could, but hearing last night that there was now no doubt that the girl would marry his white rival, he determined to put in execution his murderous intentions, with what success has been stated. The prisoner hoped, this morning, that the girl would not recover. This hope was not an expression of hate, but of a mistaken affection. He thought it better that the girl should die and be spared further pain. As for himself, he bitterly regretted that his attempt to take his own life had failed.

The boarders of the house speak of the girl as a quite prepossessing person, who had been constantly annoyed by the attentions of the negro.

They say, however, that in all his intercourse with her, he was always kind, doing everything in his power to lighten her labor, and following her like a hound.

The young girl's wounds may prove fatal. The negro will undoubtedly recover.

The Angell Mystery in Providence, R. I.—The Recent Arrest of the Widow and Children.

From the Providence Journal, July 11.

Public attention is again attracted to the circumstances of the death of WILLIAM P. ANGELL, of North Providence, last Winter, by the arrest on Saturday of his widow, two sons, and a man, who, at the time of his disappearance, was a hired laborer on his farm. These parties were arrested upon a warrant issued by a North Providence Justice, on complaint of DAVID A. BROWN, of this City. After a patient and thorough examination of the case for thirteen days by a coroner's jury had failed to develop any fact implicating the family of the deceased in his mysterious disappearance and death, it is hardly to be supposed that an intelligent Justice of the Peace would issue a warrant for the arrest of the man's widow and children, who were living quietly at home and making no demonstration of leaving it, unless the existence of some new evidence of a positive and important character was disclosed to him. The public, however, have no intimation that such evidence has been discovered; and the fact that the prosecution, after the arrest, desired to postpone the examination more than a week, is certainly an indication that the case was not so well digested and prepared as it ought to have been before taking the parties into custody. It is no trifling matter to arraign wife and children on a charge of murdering the husband and father, and it is to be hoped that the parties who have been instrumental in doing so in the present instance have rightly considered their solemn responsibility.

Shooting Affray in Rochester—A German Saloon-Keeper Fires a Charge of Shot into a Riotous Crowd.

From the Rochester Democrat, July 11.

About 10 o'clock last evening a party of young men, twelve or fourteen in number, went into the saloon of ARIEN PETERS, on Goodman-street, and called for a drink, which they obtained. They then wanted another round which the proprietor refused to give, because, as he says, they acted as if bound to raise a disturbance. Liquor being refused them, they began hammering on the counter and using abusive language. PETERS then attempted to put them out, which led to more disorder, one of the fellows striking Mrs. PETERS, who was standing near, on the forehead, causing a large contusion. PETERS finally got the crowd outside and closed the door, when they began throwing stones against the building and through the windows. The inmates of the saloon crouched down in corners to escape the missiles that were showered into the room. At this moment JOHN SEM, a neighbor of PETERS, told him to get gun, saying, "PETERS, they will kill you." PETERS then got a single-barreled gun, loaded with shot, and fired into the crowd. He afterward turned out all the lamps when the party went off. The shot fired by PETERS was but too effective, the following persons being more or less injured: JOSEPH KELLER, shot in the bowels—a dangerous if not fatal wound; FREDERICK KELLER, hurt, but how seriously was not learned; CHARLES SEM, hit in the leg—serious; Mrs. SEM, shot in the leg. The above account was given to our reporter by PETERS, the proprietor of the saloon, at the Police Office. He was arrested by officers SULLIVAN and CLEARY. The young men concerned in the affray state that the disturbance began by a quarrel between PETERS and one of the party, and that PETERS was the aggressor. The saloon is on the east side of Goodman-street and therefore out of the city limits, the center of the street being the dividing line. The gun used in the shooting was brought to the Police Office by the officers. It was heavily loaded, which indicates that PETERS meditated another volley in case the party had not retreated. The saloon is pretty well gutted. The glass is out of nearly every window, and the panels of the door are smashed in. The officers found large cobble-stones in the room and scattered around everywhere.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Effect of the Peace News—A Plunge Downward.

The Gold Room was the scene of another excitement yesterday. Those who were on hand as early as 8 o'clock sold their gold at 114, and were fortunate, for that figure was touched but once again during the day. Soon after this hour the peace news was circulated about the Exchange, and the rumor that Prince LEOPOLD would withdraw was confirmed. Down the price went to 113¼, at which figure it stood at the opening of the Board. From that time onward fluctuations were frequent as alternate peace and war rumors were circulated.

In the afternoon, the excitement increased, in consequence of the report of a panic on the Berlin Bourse, and the price rose to 114¼, with large dealings. Then came the confirmation of the report that LEOPOLD had withdrawn, and down went the price again to 113. Then came exciting news from another quarter. A report was received from Washington to the effect that the Funding bill had been defeated in the House. Upon this, the price rose to 113¾@113⅞. Then a "cablegram" was received announcing that the difficulties between France and Prussia had been amicably adjusted. This termination of all foundation for war reports induced the dealers to rush to sell their gold, which they did as fast as they could find any one to take it. The market fell under the heavy pressure of sales, and the price rapidly declined to 112, the transactions being so rapid for a few moments that they could scarcely be recorded. The fluctuations of the day will be understood from the following table:

10:00 A. M.	113¾	12:01 P. M.	113⅞
10:04	113¾	12:05	113⅝
10:08	113	12:09	113⅞
10:10	113⅝	12:16	113¾
10:15	113⅞	12:32	113⅞
10:16	113½	12:48	114
10:47	113⅞	2:28	113⅞
11:06	113¾	2:31	113¾
11:35	113⅞	3:00	112½

After the close of the Board the excitement continued with rapid fluctuations, and at one time as low a figure as 112 was reached.

Expensive Horse-flesh—Arrival of Imported Thorough-breds.

Since the unfortunate accident which befel Mr. CAMERON's attempt to import a number of thorough-bred horses from England, American sportsmen have been very cautious about following his example. On Saturday last, however, Mr. WITHERS, of this City, well known as the owner of *Vespucius*, and other race-horses, received two young thorough-breds by the steamer *Hermann*, which had been purchased for him on the other side, for the large sums respectively of $3,100 and $1,000, making a total of over $4,000 for two untried yearlings. This would not be considered a large price to give for some well-tried horse, who had proved himself a fast animal, but for untried horses barely a year old it is a very different matter. Two-year-old horses are not allowed to run at any meeting in this country before Saratoga, so that it will be twelve months before Mr. WITHERS will have any chance of finding out what his purchases are worth. The colt that cost the most money is by *Saunterer*, out of *Feodorowna*, by *Kingston*, and was purchased at Mr. BLENKIRON's sale on June 18 by Mr. TATTERSALL for Mr. WITHERS. If good looks and high breeding are to be taken as any criterion of a race-horse's merits, this son of *Saunterer* should turn out a "clipper." His sire was the best horse of his year at all distances, and his wonderful performance in the Goodwood Cup, where, carrying over 120 pounds, he ran a mile in 1:39, is a "household word" in English turf circles. Many of his progeny have been very fast, a late instance in point being *Gamos*, winner of this year's Oaks. His mother was also a good animal in her day, having won several valuable stakes, and a son of her's has been running very well this year. This colt is a dark-brown in color, and is so powerfully made that he looks as if he could carry "welter" weights with ease, young as he is. His fellow-traveler, named *King Earnest*, is by *King Tom*, out of *Ernestine* by *Touchstone*, and was bought at Sir LYDSTON NEWMAN's sale on June 11, for 200 guineas, ($1,000.) Here we have a combination of the best blood in the world. *King Tom* was a good race-horse in his day, having run second for the Derby in 1854, but it is at the stud that he has most distinguished himself. His progeny have at different times carried off all the great races, his latest triumph being *Kingcraft's* victory in the Derby last month. His dam comes from the *Touchstone* blood, which is too well known to need any praise. *King Earnest* is rather more slenderly made than his mate, but is very blood-like all over, and promises to turn out the very picture of a race-horse. We can only hope that Mr. WITHERS will be rewarded for his pluck and spirit in winning some of the big purses next year.

Award of Contracts for Street Improvements.

The following contracts for paving streets, constructing sewers, &c., were awarded by the Commissioners of Public Works and the Controller yesterday:

For paving with stone blocks—Chrystie-street from Division to Grand; contract awarded to W. G. BARBOUR, at $14,453 13. Elizabeth-street, from Grand to Bleecker streets; contract awarded to GEO. W. FULLER, at $22,853 40. Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to East River; contract awarded to JAMES EVERARD, at $17,801 75. Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; contract awarded to WM. G. BARBOUR, at $22,186 70. Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; contract awarded to R. JARDINE, at $30,201 80. Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River; contract awarded to G. W. FULLER, at $28,420.

Constructing Sewers—In Eighty-ninth-street, between East River and Second-avenue, to F. G. COTTMEYER at $68,093 50. In Water-street, between Moore and Coenties-slip, to JOHN DUFFY at $4,431. In Avenue A, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, to ROBERT MCCHRISTIE at $22,293 75. In First-avenue, between Houston and Third streets, to ROBERT MCCHRISTIE at $3,424.

For setting curb and gutter stones in Sixty-fifth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, the contract was awarded to PATRICK FARLEY at $8,361 60.

An Italian Counterfeiter Pardoned.

LORENZO DE VINCENT is the name of an Italian who was arrested on the 28th of June, 1869, by one of Col. WHITLEY's assistants, on a charge of selling counterfeit money. He pleaded guilty on the 11th of December, in the Circuit Court for this district, and was sent to the Kings County Jail for three years by Judge BENEDICT. On the 22d ult. District-Attorney PIERREPONT wrote to Attorney-General HOAR concerning his case, and said that on consultation with Col. WHITLEY in regard to VINCENT's antecedents, he deemed it improper to grant the latter's discharge. Yesterday, however, a pardon was received for the prisoner at the Marshal's office, signed by the President. It set forth that it was granted on the recommendation of the Italian Consul at this port.

The New District-Attorney.

It is expected that Hon. NOAH DAVIS, the new District-Attorney, will take his official oath before Judge BLATCHFORD on Tuesday next. Nothing definite has yet been ascertained in regard to any proposed changes in the office. Mr. PIERREPONT will resume his place as a practitioner at the Bar, and it is probable that three of his assistants (Messrs. STANLEY, PHELPS and JACKSON) will resign their positions for the purpose of returning to their former private legal practice.

Personal.

Count de Turenne, Secretary of the French Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. J. E. Johnston, of Savannah; Gen. D. H. Kelton, of the United States Army; Hon. Thomas M. Pomeroy, of Auburn; Hon. E. F. Johnston, of Middletown, Conn.; and Lieut.-Commander Ira Harris, Jr., of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Prof. La Roche, of Philadelphia, and Rev. H. T. Lee, of Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. A. L. Peck, of Waterbury; Hon. J. McCullough, of San Francisco; and Hon. H. D. Laflin, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Warning to Belligerent Car Conductors.

A Third-avenue car conductor, named CHARLES M. STEPHENS, was charged before Justices DOWLING and SHANDLEY, at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, with having committed an assault on W. H. ADAMS. It appeared in evidence that the complainant and his son were riding in the car of which the accused had charge, and that the former asked to have it stopped at Eighteenth-street, where he desired to get out. Some words subsequently ensued, terminating in the infliction of a blow by the conductor on the complainant. STEPHENS was fined $25, and the Court announced that a repetition of the offense would be punished in a rigorous manner.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Large Amount of Miscellaneous Business—Amendment of the Garbage Ordinance—The Quarantine Question—Interesting Vital Statistics—Decline of Contagious Disease.

The Board of Health met yesterday in the usual regular weekly session, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners Brennan, Carnochan, Ceccarini, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly, H. Smith and S. Smith present. Suits were ordered to be commenced in eighty-three cases of violations of the Tenement-house act, fifty-eight of non-compliance with the orders of the Board and six of violations of the ordinances.

The Sanitary Committee reported that a hearing had been granted the fat-melters, in accordance with the resolution of the Board, but no new facts worthy of consideration had been presented. The Committee also reported that they had made an examination of the Life saving Apparatus of the Board, and were satisfied that it is extremely valuable and has been the means of saving many lives, and upon recommendation the City Sanitary Inspector was directed to cause such of the apparatus as is out of order to be repaired at an expense not exceeding $50, and to redistribute them to proper points. The Committee also recommended that section No. 90 of the code be amended so as to compel citizens to put out ashes and garbage in separate vessels, which, after being put in form, was passed, to take effect Aug. 15.

The Sanitary Permit Committee reported a new set of forms, to confirm to the new order of things, which were adopted. Commissioner MANIERRE, in this connection, stated that the assertion that the Sanitary Permit Inspector is a relative of his, is totally false, and that he had never appointed any relative to public office.

City Sanitary Inspector MOREAU MORRIS presented a report on contagious disease, from which it appears that but one case of small-pox has been reported during the past week, and but two since the 22d of June. There has also been a gratifying diminution of relapsing fever, there having been forty-two cases during the week ending July 9, against fifty-seven for the previous week. The report went on to give the reason for the continued dissemination of relapsing fever, the compactness and shifting habits of the poor population being assigned as the chief.

DR. CARNOCHAN, Health Officer of the Port, presented a report showing Rio Janeiro to be infected, instancing six vessels which have arrived from that port during the past week, all of which had yellow fever on board during the passage, or when in port. He then referred to the proceedings of consignees in lightening the vessels at Perth Amboy, and then bringing them up through the Kills, thus nullifying the Quarantine laws and taking the risk of introducing yellow fever into a city of a million of people. For proof of this he read from the NEW-YORK TIMES the cases of the *Lord Baltimore* and the *Typhoon*, and said that he desired some action by the Board to prevent these vessels from coming to the piers of the City. For himself, he only desired that all these vessels from infected ports should go away altogether; nobody wants their lighterage money, and he believed that all the clamor about lighterage was raised for the purpose of breaking down the Quarantine law; certainly, it was not a burden upon consignees, as it is paid by consumers. The subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

DR. CHAS. P. RUSSELL, Register of Records, presented his weekly report in which he notes a decrease of 135 deaths from the previous week, but says there is an increase of 5½ per cent in the deaths from zymotic causes. The malign influences of the hot period have been apparent, as there were 231 deaths from bowel complaints of children under two years of age, against 230 in the previous week. There were but 5 deaths from relapsing fever against 13 in the previous period, and none from small-pox, which is the first week in nine months without a death from that cause. He notes the remarkable similarity between the past week and the corresponding period of 1869 in the temperature, mean atmospheric pressure, mean humidity and number of deaths. He also gives the details of a remarkable case of glanders in a human being, ending in death, on the 8th inst., which was contracted early in June from some of the morbid secretion from a horse's nostrils being blown by the wind into the eye of the man.

Commissioner BRENNAN gave notice that at the next meeting he would move to amend the rules, so that the meetings of the Board shall begin at 1 o'clock P. M. of each Tuesday.

Commissioner MANIERRE moved and the Board ordered that all permits issued by the Metropolitan Board of Health be revoked, and that the holders be notified to appear and get permits issued by the present Board.

Commissioner GROSS moved, and the Board ordered, that the chemist continue his investigations of milk, food, kerosene and Croton water at an expense not to exceed $50 for the purchase of samples.

A resolution to transfer the public drinking fountains and urinals to the Department of Public Works was taken from the table and passed.

An unusually large number of applications to occupy basements and to carry on occupations prohibited by the ordinances were denied.

The Ocean Yacht-Race.

The following circular in reference to the great ocean yacht-race explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, NO. 41 WALL-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1870. }

SIR: I am directed by the Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club to suggest to the owners of yachts belonging to the squadron, that in view of the arrival of the *Dauntless* and the *Cambria* in our waters from their ocean contest, and also in consideration that the latter vessel comes as the representative of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, to contest for the future possession of the Queen's Cup, that it would be proper, provided the contingencies governing their arrival would render it practicable, that as large a number as possible of the vessels of the New-York Yacht Squadron should rendezvous in the vicinity of the Club-house between the 20th and 25th of the month, at Clifton, S. I., for the purpose of meeting and welcoming the said vessels. I am also instructed to invite the vessels belonging to the various yacht clubs in and around the harbor of New-York to unite in such demonstration of welcome with the New-York Yacht Club at the place and on the day above named. Arrangements are being made to receive intelligence from Sandy Hook when either of the said vessels are first sighted from the Light-ship, or the "Highlands of Neversink," which will be promptly announced by hoisting the flag of the Royal Thames and that of the New-York Club, under the American Ensign, at the City Hall, and by firing minute signal guns from the Park, three for the *Dauntless*, if she is ahead, and two for the *Cambria*, should fortune favor that vessel.

By order. H. MORTON, Secretary N. Y. Y. C.

The following order has been issued by C. H. STEBBINS, Flag Officer of the squadron, in regard to the race for the cup won by the yacht *America*:

Ordered, That the owners of every schooner yacht belonging to the squadron report personally to the Commodore at his office, No. 50 Exchange-place, on or before the 25th inst., his intention of having his yacht fully prepared for duty on that occasion, and ready to enter an appearance for the day that may be fixed upon for the race.

The Atlantic Yacht Club Regatta.

A meeting of the members of the Atlantic Yacht Club, of Brooklyn, was held last evening, at which it was decided to postpone the annual cruise until the 3d proximo. Yachts will rendezvous at Whitestone, Aug. 3, and on the arrival of the afternoon steam-boat from New-York, sail for Glen Cove. Thereafter the fleet will be governed by the Commodore's orders.

Census Returns.

The following is the result of the labors of several census enumerators, as reported at the Marshal's office, yesterday:

Eighteenth Ward—Seventh District.—J. SIMPSON, enumerator; population, 2,200.

Thirteenth Ward—Fourth District.—J. H. ANDERSON, enumerator; population, 3,600.

Seventh Ward—Fifth District.—A. J. AARON, enumerator; population, 2,400.

Fourth Ward—Seventh District.—A. J. AARON, enumerator; population, 2,490.

Eighth Ward—Fifth District.—F. BEETOM, enumerator; population, 2,200.

Eighth Ward—Sixth District.—F. BEETOM, enumerator; population, 2,300.

Eleventh Ward—Twenty-fourth District.—DABERT, enumerator; population, 1,200.

Nineteenth Ward—Sixth District.—G. V. MCCARTY, enumerator; population, 2,880.

Eighteenth Ward—Fifteenth District.—A. KENNEDY, enumerator; population, 2,700.

Seventeenth Ward—Nineteenth District.—LOUIS H. TALLAR, enumerator; population, 3,171.

Nineteenth Ward—Tenth District.—JOHN OSBORN, enumerator; population, 2,500.

Nineteenth Ward—Third District.—JOHN OSBORN, enumerator; population, 2,300.

Criminals Sentenced by Recorder Hackett.

The following prisoners were disposed of at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday:

JOHN MCQUADE was convicted of an attempt at burglary, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

THOMAS BRENNAN was convicted of stabbing a Mr. CASEY, in Howard-street, on the 19th of June, and was sent to the State Prison for five years.

LOUISA MILLER was convicted of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for three years.

JOHN COFFEE was convicted of the larceny of a gold watch, and was sent to the State Prison for four years and six months.

RICHARD FOLKS was convicted of the theft of two barrels of whisky, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

CHAUNCEY DAVIS pleaded guilty to the theft of a horse and wagon, and was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months.

CATHERINE MCNAMARA pleaded guilty of trying to help her son to escape from the Tombs, and was discharged.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

THE SCHNEBLER MURDER.

Inquest in the Case by Coroner Rollins—The Evidence and the Verdict—Three of the Prisoners Held.

Yesterday morning, in accordance with previous arrangement, Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest in the case of JACOB SCHNEBLER, the man who was murdered on Saturday night, in the saloon No. 354 West Forty-third-street, by being struck on the temple with a stone thrown by some unknown person.

The first witness called was ADAM GOSS, the saloon proprietor; but his testimony proved unimportant, as he knew scarcely anything of the facts, or was too much frightened to narrate them.

GEORGE REIHM, the bar-keeper, then testified that at ten o'clock on Saturday night three men came in and demanded lager, and one of them stole an empty glass; a dispute arose, and one of the men quarreled with a German; as the visitors continued the disturbance, REIHM and the Germans put them out; the men then threw large cobble-stones through the door, one of which struck deceased on the head as he was shutting the door; the witness then spoke of three more men who came from an inner room, and quarreled about paying for lager, and as they were put out they also threw stones, though they had nothing to do with the assault upon the deceased. REIHM pointed out three of the prisoners, named JOHN GILLESPIE, MICHAEL VICTORY and JOHN HIGGINS as the three who created the second disturbance, and they were released. The witness stated that he could not tell who threw the stones, and that the deceased drank a glass of lager, when he recovered and went to bed.

FERDINAND AMBO, a boarder with GOSS, testified that he was in the street when the first disturbance took place, and saw the stones thrown through the open doorway while the deceased was attempting to shut it. He identified two of the prisoners, named JOHN STEWART and JOHN CAMPBELL as the two men who threw the stones at deceased. He did not know at that time that SCHNEBLER was struck, and only learned the fact when deceased was dying.

MICHAEL MINSHORT, of No. 446 West Forty-fifth-street, testified that he saw a portion of the first disturbance as he came into the saloon from an inner room. He identified CAMPBELL, STEWART, and CHAS. HAWKINS, another of the prisoners, as the three men who began the quarrel and were put out; stones were then thrown, and one struck Mr. HILDEBRAND; witness took him into the yard to the hydrant, and when he returned found deceased lying on the floor; he did not know who threw the stones.

HENRY HILDEBRAND, of No. 550 West Fifty-first-street, had been struck by a beer-glass and a stone, but he could not identify any of the prisoners as his assailants.

ISAAC HOOK, of No. 322 West Forty-first-street, saw some men in the saloon acting in a disorderly manner, but he could not give any definite information.

JAMES BRELL, of No. 606 West Forty-third-street, one of the persons under arrest, was admitted as evidence as a witness, and testified that he met CAMPBELL and STEWART early on Saturday evening, and visited several saloons for lager beer, and finally entered GOSS' saloon at ten o'clock; one round of drinks was paid for, and the bar-keeper gave them another free in honor of the opening; CAMPBELL said "Good luck," when one of the Germans misunderstood him and assaulted him; a general fight ensued and the three men were put out; the witness saw stones thrown, put did not know whether he threw any or not; there was no one else in the street at the time, but CAMPBELL, STEWART and himself.

CHARLES E. HAWKINS, of No. 446 West Forty-fourth-street, another prisoner, testified that he went to GOSS' saloon at 9½ o'clock on Saturday night, and he and a friend had lunch and three drinks, the last one being taken at the bar; when CAMPBELL was assaulted by the witness HALL, and a row occurred, when the witness entered the street after CAMPBELL, BOYLE and STEWART were put out; he saw all three throw stones at the door.

Dr. BEACH testified that on the post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, he found no marks of external violence, but on removing the scalp an extensive bruise was found on the right side of the head, and a fracture of the skull; death resulted from these injuries.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a wound on the head, caused by a stone thrown by either JAMES BOYLE, JOHN CAMPBELL or JOHN STEWART. These young men were accordingly held by the Coroner, and sent to the Tombs for trial.

THE SCANNELL HOMICIDE.

Adjournment of the Inquest—Donohue's Surrender and Release—His Statement.

The interest in political circles in the Scannell homicide case was unabated yesterday, though the controversy between Coroners FLYNN and ROLLINS had been ended, by the latter withdrawing under fears of personal violence at the hands of the Scannell faction, headed by JOHN SCANNELL, the brother of the deceased, who is alleged by some to have shot FLORENCE. Dr. SHINE, the deputy of Coroner FLYNN, proceeded yesterday to make the arrangements for the inquest, which will be held on Monday next. The following gentlemen were summoned as jurors:

Samuel Holmes, No. 36 Park-row; Wm. Oliphant, No. 34 Park-row; Edgar Patterson, No. 27 Park-row; James Toguan, No. 212 Broadway; Edward Edgatts, Astor House; Alfred Lawson, Astor House; H. Bangs, No. 231 Broadway; Charles Overton, No. 235 Broadway; Eugene Chavomet, at Delmonico's, in Broadway; Dudley Sutel, No. 72 Duane-street; M. Otto, No. 64 Chatham-street; Daniel Sweeney, Chatham-street; Alexander T. Woodward, No. 64 Duane-street. These gentlemen were taken to the residence of the SCANNELL family to view the body of the deceased, and then dismissed until Monday.

The statement made yesterday that THOS. DONOHUE had surrendered himself proved incorrect. That individual entered the Coroner's Office late yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, his counsel, and surrendered himself to Coroner KEENAN, who was present. As Coroner FLYNN could not be found, his colleague assumed the responsibility of releasing DONOHUE on his parole until to-morrow, Thursday morning. Mr. GRAHAM handed the Coroner the following written statement, which was evidently intended for the Press, as it was handed to them for publication:

"Mr. THOMAS DONOHUE presents himself to Coroner FLYNN, having understood that he has been charged with being the cause of the death of the late FLORENCE SCANNELL, and public attention having been directed to him as more or less connected with that event. As a law-abiding member of society, Mr. DONOHUE has only to know that the suspicion of such a thing rests upon him to tender himself to the authorities for the fullest investigation of his conduct. The charge, if it is made, he utterly denies, and honestly believing that he in no way contributed to the death of deceased on the occasion in question. Whatever he did on that occasion was forced upon him by its necessities, was demanded by self-defense, and will be fully developed at the proper time."

Mr. DONOHUE made a very favorable impression upon those who were witnesses to his surrender, by his appearance and quiet deportment.

FALSE INVOICES.

Compromise in an Old Case of Fraud on the Government—The Prosecution to be Quashed on Payment of $40,000.

During last Fall the arrest of JOHN BARTON, an agent for the firm of DYMOND & LALLY, wholesale importers in Water-street, was made on a charge of complicity in certain extensive frauds alleged to have been perpetrated on the Government through the aid of ADOLPHUS W. VAN WINKLE, a Custom-house weigher, and of M. W. TOWNLEY, one of the latter's assistants. The evidence subsequently elicited before Commissioner BETTS showed that BARTON had acted in the interest of Messrs. JOHN DYMOND and JAMES LALLY, his employers, in conspiring to defraud the Government by means of false invoices. An indictment was found against DYMOND, LALLY and BARTON, in which they were charged with having given a bribe of $800 to TOWNLEY and VAN WINKLE, on the 24th of August, for the purpose of effecting the entry of 950 bags of coffee into this port at a reduced weight. The coffee was brought here from Rio de Janeiro on board of the bark *Wayfarer*. The actual weight was 153,805 pounds, but the weighers only made returns on the invoices for 120,460 pounds. They are also charged in the same indictment with having given TOWNLEY and VAN WINKLE $1,500 on the 14th of October, in order to have 3,700 bags of coffee, containing 599,030 pounds, returned to the Custom-house as only holding 469,160, pounds. The last-named lot was landed here by the bark *Pymont*. Yesterday District-Attorney PIERREPONT consented to the discharge of the accused on the payment of $40,000 as a fine. A *nolle prosequi* will be entered in the case before Judge WOODRUFF some time next week. TOWNLEY and B. G. JAYNE, a Custom-house detective, will receive $10,000 of the sum as informer's fees.

Bold Robbery on Broadway.

Mrs. BRIDGET BURGES was followed from the office of the Safe Deposit Company, on Broadway, corner of Liberty-street, yesterday at noon, by two sneak thieves, one of whom entered with her into her lawyer's office, at No. 192 Broadway, and there attracted her attention by some inquiries, while his pal sneaked in after him and took an envelope she had laid on the table containing three $1,000 bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which she had just withdrawn from deposit for the purpose of selling them.

The numbers of the bonds are 1,497, 3,351 and 3,756, and it is hoped dealers will notice them and stop the rascals in disposing of them. A reward of $500 is offered for their recovery. The loser is a poor widow, who is left without a cent by the loss. She describes the two men accurately, and it is hoped that Superintendent JOURDAN or Capt. KELSO, who has the matter in charge, will succeed in capturing them. The principal thief is about thirty-five, with sandy hair and side whiskers, high cheek bones, hollow cheeks and sharp chin, of medium height and tightly built.

Commissioners of Quarantine—Report of the Health Officer.

There was no quorum of the Commissioners of Quarantine yesterday, and no one was present except the President, Mr. SCHELL. The report of the Health Officer states that yellow fever was unusually prevalent at tropical ports. The brig *Typhoon* (reported in the TIMES as having gone to Perth Amboy to discharge), from Rio, lost her mate from yellow fever on May 23. The bark *Elizabeth* had two deaths, and is now lying at Quarantine with four persons sick of the fever. The bark *Dauntless* lost one of her seamen on the voyage. The *Evening Star*, from St. Jago de Cuba, has four of her crew sick with fever. The *Mary A. Benson* lost one of her men on the voyage from the West Indies. The *Henry & Louisa*, from Port-au-Prince, has several cases of fever on board.

The Commissioners will report today the rates they have adopted for lighterage, stevedoring, and other similar services.

CRICKET.

The Grand Match at Hoboken—The Contest Close and Exciting—St. George Wins by Two Wickets.

The match between the New-York and St. George Clubs, which was commenced at Hoboken, on Monday, terminated yesterday in the success of the St. George eleven, their score exceeding that of their opponents with two wickets to fall. The second day's play proved to be quite interesting.

Play was resumed shortly after 11 A. M. GISBORNE and STEAD going to the wickets, and facing the bowling of SCOTT and EASTWOOD, the latter leading off. He got in on GISBORNE'S stumps his second ball, the last wicket of the St. George's first inning falling for 127, of which GORDON contributed 19, he carrying his bat out.

At 11:55 A. M. DOYLE and BOOTE opened play in the second innings of New-York, against the bowling of NORLEY and CARPENTER. A single only had been scored when NORLEY spread BOOTE's stumps for a duck-egg, and he gave place to PERRIN. Between them PERRIN and DOYLE ran up the score to 15 before they were parted, PERRIN retiring from a neat catch by CARPENTER at slip off NORLEY. HIGHAM, Jr., was his successor, but the first ball from NORLEY went from his bat into CARPENTER's hands, and he gave place to EASTWOOD, third wicket, for 15. DOYLE had been in over half an hour, showing an excellent defense again, and he had scored 13 when he allowed a ball from NORLEY to go over the shoulder of his bat on to off stump, the fourth wicket falling for 21. EASTWOOD and GREIG now faced each other and a good stand was expected. GREIG did not stay long, however, NORLEY disposing of him for a single, the fifth wicket falling for 24. This was a rather small average, and New-York stock began to decline. NORLEY was now on the wickets and bowling in fine style, and GREIG had no sooner retired than EASTWOOD'S stumps were spread by NORLEY, DOYLE thus far having been the only batsman to obtain an average score. SCOTT and BYRON now faced each other, and a rally for at least a decent score was desired. But SCOTT had only scored a couple of singles before he, too, succumbed to NORLEY'S bowling, the seventh wicket going down for 37. KERR now joined BYRON, who was well in, and before he left he headed the New-York score with 15, marked by a beauty to leg for 4 and a good one for 3. HIGGINSON and KERR now got in together and made things a little more lively, the score being run up to 62 before they were parted, KERR's share being 11. CASHMAN was last man and carried his bat out for 2—the last wicket falling for 68.

At 3 P. M. St. George sent in COOPER and BANCE against the bowling of SCOTT and EASTWOOD, but before a run could be obtained, BANCE was caught at long stop by HIGHAM, NORLEY taking his place. The next over from SCOTT spread COOPER'S stumps—second wicket for 4. This was a good opening for New-York, and the play at once began to be interesting; and it was made still more so when CARPENTER was disposed of, leg before wicket, for 3—the third wicket going down for 14. NORLEY now got well in and soon ran up a good score. STEAD was the next victim, SCOTT bowling him for a duck egg. Fourth wicket for 22. But one more run was scored before NORLEY returned a ball to SCOTT—his score being 17, marked by a 3 hit. Fifth wicket for 24. This was making short work of good batsmen, and the New-Yorks began to think a victory not out of reach. The sixth wicket fell for 28, the seventh for 39, and the eighth for 45, no man getting an average score. This left one run to get to win, and this MAYNARD got, the St. George thereby winning with two wickets to fall. We append the full score:

NEW-YORK.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Doyle, st. Cooper, b. Norley	39	b. Norley	13
"Scott," b. Norley	0	b. Norley	2
Kerr, b. Carpenter	2	b. Norley	11
E. Eastwood, c. Talbot, b. Norley	7	b. Norley	5
Greig, c. Cooper, b. Carpenter	6	b. Norley	1
Byron, c. Gordon, b. Norley	2	c. Norley, b. Carpenter	15
Boote, st. Cooper, b. Norley	12	b. Norley	0
Cashman, run out	9	not out	2
Perrin, run out	0	c. Carpenter, b. Norley	5
Higginson, c. Maynard, b. Norley	7	c. and b. Norley	7
Higham, Jr., not out	11	c. Carpenter, b. Norley	0
Byes, 5; leg-byes, 4	9	Byes, 7	7
Total	104	Total	68

ST. GEORGE.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Cooper, b. Scott	19	b. Scott	1
Bance, b. Eastwood	8	c. Higham, b. Scott	0
Maynard, run out	11	not out	6
Norley, b. Greig	3	c. and b. Scott	17
Carpenter, c. and b. Scott	4	l. b. w., b. Eastwood	3
Fawcett, b. Scott	19	c. Rogerson, b. Eastwood	7
Lancey, c. Higginson, b. Greig	8	not out	0
Stead, b. Eastwood	5	b. Scott	0
Gordon, not out	18	c. and b. Eastwood	1
Talbot, b. Eastwood	3		
Gisborne, b. Eastwood	9	run out	4
Byes, 12; leg-byes, 6; wides, 2	20	Byes, 4; leg-byes, 3	7
Total	127	Total	46

BOWLING SCORE.

New-York.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Scott	48	13	6	4
Eastwood	45	26	1	3
Scott	116	13	6	4
Eastwood	74	50	3	4
Greig	36	30	1	2

St. George.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Norley	155	59	8	6
Carpenter	136	33	12	2
Lancey	12	3	2	0
Norley	87	31	8	9
Carpenter	84	30	7	1

Umpires—Messrs. EASTWOOD and SMITH.

Time of Game—Seven hours and fifteen minutes.

On Monday the Newark Club will visit Hoboken and play the Manhattan Club on the grounds east of Ninth-street, this match being one day's play.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Board of Direction—Interesting Details—What Books Are Most Read.

In the "Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of New-York," which has just been published in a neat pamphlet, the President, Mr. M. C. D. BORDEN, speaking for the Board, complains that the shelf room in the apartments occupied by the Association in Clinton Hall is rapidly diminishing with the increase of the library, and that in two years' time it will be absolutely necessary to provide larger accommodations.

The number of hours of the day during which the Mercantile Library is accessible to its subscribers, is considerably in excess of the open time of any other library in the world. The average of the public libraries of England is sixty-nine hours a week. The Public Library of Boston is open sixty-six hours, and the New-York Mercantile Library seventy-nine hours. This excess is equivalent to the addition of another day to the week, or fifty-two days in the course of the year.

There is now no closing of the library in the Summer season as in former years. This change has been made in the interest of the large body of subscribers, without depriving the clerks and librarians of their annual two weeks' holiday. The plan of book delivery at subscribers' houses, through the employment of stamped orders and the ordinary lamp-post letter boxes, is working well, and the number of books delivered at the residences of members for the year ending 30th April, 1870, was 11,184, as compared with 8,428 in the preceding year.

While the matter of education does not properly fall within the legitimate province of the Library Association, the classes for instruction in the foreign languages and other branches of study, at very low rates of compensation, have been kept up with obvious advantage. The aggregate number of pupils has been 165, and the balance of receipts over expenditures has been $339 80.

The University of New-York and Columbia College have each placed two scholarships at the disposal of the Association. There is at present but one representative at either institution, but the opportunity is afforded of sending another when this shall be deemed expedient by the Board of Direction. The reading-room of the Association is supplied with 174 magazines and 208 different newspapers, and the average number of visitors is 1,000 daily. Although the class of readers is composed chiefly of reputable citizens, magazines are constantly stolen and newspapers are cut and defaced to the injury and annoyance of the great body of subscribers. An act of the New-York Legislature, passed on the 13th of April last, provides a punishment by fine for this special misdemeanor, and, it is to be hoped, will operate to repress its commission.

The library now contains 115,821 volumes, and is rapidly increasing. The report does not give us the number of the duplicates, but this must be considerable, from the interesting details that are furnished of the purchase and distribution of new works. The romances of the author of *Cometh Up as a Flower* and the author of *Vashti* are in constant demand. SCOTT and THACKERAY, DICKENS and HAWTHORNE are largely read; and the writings of MACAULAY, JOHN STUART MILL and other great thinkers are frequently asked for. Very considerable purchases of works in foreign languages are made from time to time, and 931 volumes, mostly in French and German, were purchased during the past year. LAMARTINE and VOLTAIRE, GOETHE and SCHILLER, are the foreign writers in most request.

Of the duplicates, or, more properly speaking, the extra copies, some figures will be of interest to our readers. Of Miss ALCOTT'S *Little Women* and *Old-Fashioned Girl*, 250 copies each were purchased; of *Vashti*, 200 copies; of *A Brave Lady*, 75 copies; of MARK TWAIN'S *Innocents Abroad*, 115 copies; of FROUDE'S *History*, (concluding volumes,) 15 sets; of Prof. RAPHAEL PUMPELLY'S *Across America and Asia*, 30 copies; of Miss MITFORD'S *Life and Letters*, 25 copies.

In former years it was the custom of the Board of Direction, after the immediate demand for a popular work had subsided, to make a sale of the extra copies, but some discrimination has been rendered necessary in this, by a subsequent demand which constrained a repurchase. Thus, within the past year, six copies of the *Marble Faun*, twelve of *Buelah*, and fifteen of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, have been bought, in consequence of the repeated applications from them for subscribers.

A most advantageous use of duplicate books has been made in the establishment of branch offices of the Association at Yonkers, at Norwalk and Stamford, in Connecticut, and at Jersey City and Elizabeth, in New-Jersey. The subscribers to these out-of-town offices are by no means restricted, however, to the books thus supplied, but have the privilege of obtaining books from the main library in Clinton Hall, through catalogues and messengers.

ERIE RAILWAY TROUBLES.

Motion to Dissolve the Injunction in the Suit of John Nyce.

Judge BRADY, at the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday heard a motion to dissolve an injunction in the suit of JOHN NYCE *vs.* The Erie Railway Company. The injunction was granted in April last, *ex parte*, restraining Messrs. RAPHAEL, HEATH & CO., who are large holders of Erie stock, from procuring its transfer upon the books of the Erie Company, and also restraining the corporation from permitting such transfer. The motion yesterday was made upon the complaint and answer. About two months ago a like motion was made before Judge CARDOZO upon the complaint and affidavits, the answer at that time not having been prepared. Judge CARDOZO then reserved his decision, and he has not yet passed upon the questions raised on the motion.

The suit concerns entirely the question as to the transferability of stock on the books of the Erie Company, as to which the plaintiff claims no title or interest. He insists, however, that HEATH, RAPHAEL & CO. are not bona fide owners of the stock.

The latter claim that this suit is a sham. After denying that NYCE is the owner of Erie Railway stocks of any considerable amount, there comes an allegation that there is a collusion with the present managers, and that there is a combination for voting purposes. Any unlawful interference with the right of transfer of stock is denied. All the facts of the case now before the Court appeared in the columns of the TIMES, very recently. Ex-Judge FITHIAN appeared to oppose the motion, and WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Ex-United States Attorney-General, for the other side. The motion was briefly argued by the respective counsel, at the conclusion of which Judge BRADY took the papers and reserved his decision.

A Fine Remitted by the President.

A communication was received from the President at the Marshal's office, yesterday, remitting the fine imposed by Judge BENEDICT, in the case of CALVIN WILLIS, convicted by plea on the 1st of November last of forwarding obscene literature through the Post-office. The accused was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year and to pay a fine of $500. Previous to the remission of the fine, the Attorney-General was advised by District-Attorney PIERREPONT that the relatives of WILLIS were poor, and that his wife was compelled to earn her livelihood and support a child by the needle. The order for the remission of the fine does not make nugatory the term of imprisonment.

The New-Orleans Firemen.

The firemen from the Crescent City spent the day in town, yesterday, and expressed themselves as satisfied that New-York could fully equal New-Orleans in temperature, and go several degrees better. At 1 P. M. they visited the Governor's Room, City Hall, and the Mayor's Office, and in the evening attended the Theatre Comique. Today they will visit the public institutions on the island by invitation of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, leaving the City in a steam-boat at 10 A. M.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
14—Howe vs. Rice.
58—Lloyd vs. Sperling.
59—Frobisher vs. Hoffman.
65—Howe vs. Rice.
77—Lewis vs. Freund.
80—Seward vs. Purssed.
128—Protestant Episcopal Society vs. Flonders.

Nos.
145—Golding vs. Blossom.
160—Lloyd vs. Sperling.
168—Carter vs. Cain.
174—Westrav vs. Foster.
177—Stout vs. Stout.
183—Dickinson vs. Huster.
184—Hunter vs. Hunter.
188—Townsend vs. Young.
189—Hallock vs. Wilcox.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II. adjourned to the 28th inst., at 11 A. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. William Molly and John Dally; burglary.
2—The People vs. William Miller; burglary.
3—The People vs. Perry Rowley; burglary.
4—The People vs. Perry Rowley; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. George Palmer; burglary.
6—The People vs. Thomas Smith; grand larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. Nettie Allen; grand larceny from the person.

Nos.
8—The People vs. John McCarthy; petit larceny from the person.
9—The People vs. Henry Lee; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. John Hanrahan; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Charles Carr; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Samuel Hart; robbery.
13—The People vs. John Carrin; felonious assault and battery.
14—The People vs. Michael Katen; felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 12.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of the petition of Matthew Wilks et al. to vacate assessment; prayer of petition granted in part; see opinion.

Delaven *vs.* Thurber; motion denied.

Christoph *vs.* Christoph; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 12.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Henderson *vs.* Jackson; motion granted, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 12.

By Judge Loew.

Burger *vs.* Thornton; motion for receiver denied, without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 12.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Friday, July 15, is the last day to file notes of issue for the third Monday July calendar.

By order of the Court.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 12.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110⅜	7	Adams Ex.	69
6,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110⅝	40	Am. M. U. Ex.	44⅜
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	109⅝	300	U. S. Ex.	45⅜
			200	do......s60	45½
35,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110	100	N. Y. Cen. & H.	97¾
5,500	do......s3	110	300	do...bet. call	98
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110	100	do.	98⅛
500	do......Small	109⅝	400	do.	98¼
25,000	U. S. 6s Cur'cy	114⅜	20,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	93⅞
8,000	Tenn. State 6s, ex Coupon	68¼	40,000	do...bet. call	93⅞
26,000	Tenn. State 6s, n.	67⅜	10,000	do.	93¾
15,000	do.	67⅝	100	Harlem	139
10,000	do.	67¾	100	do......s3	138⅜
50,000	do.	68	200	do.	138⅝
20,000	do.	68⅛	500	Reading	103
5,000	do.	68¼	200	do.	102⅞
1,000	N. Car. Sp. Tax	25⅜	8	do.	103⅛
27,000	do.	25⅞	1300	do...bet. call	103
1,000	Erie 1st Mort.	100	700	L. S. & M. So.	99⅝
3,000	Erie 4th Mort.	84	80	do.	99¼
1,000	Erie 5th Mort.	80	500	do......b60	99¾
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	95	1400	do...bet. call	99⅝
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	100	600	do.	99⅞
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	85⅛	100	Chi. & Alt......s30	117⅛
1,000	Tol. & Wabash Equipment Bs.	79¼	205	Panama R.	91
			150	do.	90¾
2,000	Gt. W. 1st M., '88	71¾	25	do...bet. call	91
3,000	C., B. & Q. R., 83	111	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	82¾
3,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	99⅞	200	do......b3	83
3,000	C. & R. I. and Pacific R. 7s	97⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf...b10	88
			200	do......b30	88
1,000	Pitts., Fort W. & Chic. 1st	103	400	do...bet. call	88
			200	Clev. & Pitts. R. b3	109⅛
4,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st Mort.	83⅞	200	do.	109
			25	C., C., Cin. & Ind. R.	82¼
10,000	do.	83⅛	100	do.	82
3,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d Mort.	67¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	115⅜
			100	do.	115⅛
27	Am. Ex. Bank	114⅛	500	do.	115⅜
30	do.	114⅛	100	do.	115¼
53	do...bet. call	114⅛	200	Mil. & St. Paul R.	65⅛
15	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	155	100	do.	65⅛
20	Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	100	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80½
100	Ninth Nat. Bank	111⅛	200	do.	80¾
100	D. & H. Canal Co.	126	700	Tol., Wab. & W.	56
20	W. U. Tel.	34⅜	11	do.	56
17	do.	34½	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	35¼
100	do.	34¾	500	do......b60	35¾
100	do.	34⅝	100	Del., Lack. & W. R.	105⅛
25	do...bet. call	34¾	100	do.	105½
100	Quick. Mining	6⅞	50	New-Jersey R.	104
100	Mariposa Pref.	15⅛	100	Morris & Essex R.	90
300	do.	15¾	200	Bos., H. & E. R.	3⅝
8	Pacific Mail	41	200	N. Y. & N. H. R.	153
100	do...bet. call	41½	400	H. & St. J. R.	116¼
100	Atlantic Mail	31	100	Col., C. & I. Cen.	20½

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅛	100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	41⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅛	100	do......b. c.	41
10,000	do.	110¼	20	Adams Express	68⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	110⅛	200	do.	68⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110⅝	100	do.	68⅛
5,000	do......b3	110⅝	12	Am. Merch'ts Un.	44
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	109⅝	500	N. Y. Cen. & H. R., bet. call	97⅜
101,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110	50,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctf's......b. c.	93
5,000	do......b3	109⅝			
5,000	do.	109⅞	200	Reading R.	102⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	109⅞	800	L. S. & Mich. So.	99⅝
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new, s30	67¾	100	do......b. c	99⅞
			125	Panama R.	91
1,000	do......s30	67¾	100	Illinois Central	140
127,000	do.	68	100	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	83¼
25,000	N. Car. 6s, S. Tax	25¾	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	87⅞
5,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	78¼	600	Chic. & R. I., b. c.	115¾
			500	Mil. & St. Paul R.	65¾
5	Bank of America	143	200	Tol., W. & W.	55
14	Ocean Bank	90	500	Ohio & Miss. R.	35
100	Mariposa Pf.	15¾	18	Chic. & Alton R.	116⅛
100	do.	15¾	60	Morris & Essex R.	90
100	Quicksilver Pf. b. c	9¼	100	C., C. & Ind. Cen.	20

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

100	Pacific Mail	41½	200	Ohio & Miss.	35⅛
100	do.	41⅜	200	Dale Prop. B. Co.	44⅜
1600	Grass Valley	50			

TUESDAY, July 12—P. M.

We have had another day of excitement in the Gold market, with extreme fluctuations between 114½@112½ ℔ cent. The Cable telegrams through the forenoon were of a contradictory and equivocal purport. The Paris telegrams dated at 2 o'clock P. M. sounded warlike, but these were followed by later dispatches purporting a peaceable solution of the whole Franco-Prussian difficulty. On the former intelligence Gold went up to 114½, on the latter down to 112½ ℔ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges were much the same as at the close on Monday throughout the day; London, 109½ net for 60 day Bills, and 110½ ℔ cent. net, and in some instances a brokerage off, for sight Bills.

The Stock Exchange was generally depressed in the forenoon. The public funds fell ¼@½ ℔ cent., and the Railway list, embracing the New-York, Reading and Harlem Roads, fell 1@1½ ℔ cent., and up to 3½ P. M., the temper of speculation was weaker than at any time since the European difficulty.

The amount of business in some of the Railways, like the Rock Island, Lake Shore, Reading, New-York Central, &c., at the decline of the forenoon was quite large, only a portion of the transactions appearing in the printed sales at the Board. At the close of the day the prevailing feeling was somewhat better, and the quotations were as follows, as compared with Monday night. In the State Bonds the firmness in price and activity in demand of new Tennessees continued. In other descriptions there was not much done.

The peaceable tenor of the Cable telegrams caused an improved feeling in Stocks, while it depressed Gold. The Public Funds recovered all the decline of the forenoon, and the Railways were generally better than at the Boards of the Exchange:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 12.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	109⅞
American Gold Coin	113⅞	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅝	67¾
New-York Central and Hudson	98⅜	97⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94	93⅞
Reading Railroad	103⅝	102⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅛	114⅝
North-western Common	82½	82⅞
North-western Preferred	88⅛	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	41½	41⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80½	80⅜
St. Paul Common	65⅛	65½
Lake Shore	99⅞	99⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	35	35⅜
New-Jersey Central	104	104
Toledo and Wabash	56⅛	55¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

Gold receipts	$566,361 50
Gold payments	494,232 37
Gold balance	72,990,668 27
Currency receipts	494,460 06
Currency payments	374,574 95
Currency balance	11,812,725 65
Customs	426,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1881	114⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅞
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	114⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅜	10-40, reg'd	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	110⅛	10-40, coup.	108
5-20 coup., 1865	110⅜	6s Currency	114
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	109⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex-coup.	68	Ill. War Loan	100
Tenn. 6s, n. bds.	68	Indiana 5 ℔ cent.	100
Virginia 6s, ex-coup.	65	Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '73	100
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	67⅜	Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '78	100
Georgia 6s	85	Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '83	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	94	Michigan 7 ℔ ct., '78	100
North Car. 6s, old	50	Mich. 7 ℔ ct., W. L'n	100
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	24¾	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	25¼	N. Y. Cou. B'ty Loan	108
South Car. 6s, n. bds.	78¾	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	110
Missouri 6s	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Alabama 8s	99⅞	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Ohio 6 ℔ cent., '86	103	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Ill. Canal Bds., '70	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Tol. & Wab. Eq. Rds.	79
N. Y. Cen., R. Es.	88	T., W. & W. C. & S. F.	82⅛
N. Y. Cen., Subs'n	88	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102⅛	Gt. West. 2d M., '93	83
Erie 1st M. Ext.	99	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	96	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	83¾	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	79	Morris & Essex 1st	103¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	97
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	103	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100
Harlem 1st M.	101¼	N. J. Cen. new Bds.	102⅛
Albany & S. 1st Bds.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101
Albany & S. 2d Bds.	93⅛	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	88
Albany & S. 3d Bds.	93½	Clev. & P. 2d M.	98
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	95	Clev. & P. 3d M.	95
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	99⅛	Clev. & P. 4th M.	76
Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	90	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	101
Central Pacific Bds.	89	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	93
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	84⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '70	110	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	St. L. & I. M. Bds.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86⅜	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	107
Alton & T. H. Inc.	77	Mil. & S. P. 1st, 7 3-10	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d.	84
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	93	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	97	Marietta & Cin. 1st	93
Con. 7 ℔ c. conv.	92⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	Col., C. & Ind. 1st M.	83⅛
Lack. & West. Bds.	96	Col., C. & Ind. 2d M.	67⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	98	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d M.	70
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	85⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	137⅛	Importers' & Traders'	155
Mechanics'	135	Park	162
America	143	Manuf. & Merchants'	99⅛
City	205	Fourth National	106⅛
Phenix	107	Ninth National	111⅛
North River	90	Tenth National	125
Tradesmen's	150	Del. & Hud. Canal	125⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Seventh Ward	108	Canton Co., Baltimore	67⅛
State of New-York	110	Consol. C. of Maryland	29
Commerce	124⅛	Western Union Tel.	34⅜
Ocean	87⅛	Quicksilver Mining	6⅜
American Exchange	114⅛	Quicksilver preferred	9
Chatham	160	Mariposa Mining	6⅛
Bank of the Republic	120	Mariposa preferred	15⅛
Bank of N. America	107	Boston Water Power	16
Hanover	104	Adams Express	68⅛
Irving	114	Wells-Fargo Express	15⅛
Citizens'	135	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2⅛
People's	140	American Express	44
East River	112	United States Ex.	45⅜
Market	124	Merchants' Union Ex.	16
Nassau	107	Pacific Mail	41⅛
Corn Exchange	129	Atlantic Mail	30

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	100½	100⅝
City 6s, New	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	117⅜	118
Pennsylvania Central	58	58⅛
Reading	102	102⅛
Lehigh Valley	58⅛	58⅜
Catawissa preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅜	28⅞
Northern Central	44½	44¾
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅜	88⅞

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Home Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable on demand, and they have also concluded to distribute $500,000 in new stock among their stockholders, by increasing the capital of the Company to the amount of $2,500,000, as authorized by the Legislature.

The week's Exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $3,924,415.

The Board of Directors of the Standard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable on demand, and have ordered the certificates of undivided profits now outstanding to be paid in full on and after the 1st of August, with interest to that date.

The issue of the *Bankers' Magazine* for the current month of July contains a list of sixty-four marine telegraph companies in operation in all parts of the world, 22,000 miles, with the number of miles of cable to each, and the date when laid. Also a chart and list of new companies having 20,000 miles of additional cable to be laid in 1870 and 1871.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ WE DESIRE TO RECOMMEND TO OUR CUSTOMERS the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, as a thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment. Pamphlets with full information furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Corner Wall and Nassau sts., N. Y.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDOSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST,
(Free of Government tax.)
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
of the
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Fifteen years to run from January, 1870,
and convertible into stock
at par.
LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,
upon which, together with the road and all its property, these bonds are a first mortgage.
EXEMPTED FROM TAXES
upon its lands for fifteen years.
70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,
from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage, $4,000,000.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The Coupons are payable January and July.
Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map, can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ WE ARE STILL OFFERING A LIMITED quantity of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Bonds, (Principal and Interest payable in Gold,) at 90 and accrued interest. These Bonds are free of Government tax, Coupon or Registered, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into Stock of the Company, at par. The present advanced condition and large earnings of the road warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these Bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 12, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	28	Leather, sides	5,486
Beeswax, pkgs.	4	Spirits Turp., bbls.	629
Cotton, bales	769	Resin, bbls.	6,587
Copper, bbls.	479	Cut-meats, pkgs.	174
Copper, cakes	474	Lard, tierces	50
Eggs, bbls.	458	Stearine, tierces	167
Flour, bbls.	12,950	Butter, pkgs.	942
Corn-meal, bags	275	Cheese, boxes	13,355
Wheat, bushels	122,186	Tallow, pkgs.	10
Corn, bushels	53,100	Oil-lard, bbls.	50
Oats, bushels	24,025	Oil-cake, pkgs.	978
Malt, bushels	248	Mustard-seed, s'ks	373
Barley, bushels	2,940	Rice, pkgs.	194
Beans, bushels	72	Tobacco, hhds.	373
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	190
Hops, bales	112	Whisky, bbls.	200
Hides, No.	1,410	Wool, bales	1,178

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steam-ship *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—9,905 boxes Cheese, 56 boxes Bacon, 300 tcs. Beef, 58 hhds. Tallow, 8 boxes Clock Movements, 1,800 bbls. Flour, 778 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Enterprise*, for London—2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 142 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the ship *Henry*, for Bremen—5,176 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Oakland*, for Havre, 5,098 bbls. Flour, 43,673 bushels Wheat, 8,400 staves.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $6 50@$7 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 fbs.

BRICKS—Prices have been quoted steady, with a moderate trade reported.

CANDLES—The demand has been light at unaltered rates.

COCOA—Has been dull and somewhat irregular. We quote Guayaquil nominally 11½c., gold; Maracaibo, 28c.@30c., gold, in bond, ℔ fb.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos Coffee has been in brisk demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,601 bags Rio by the *Merrimac*, 3,760 bags do. by the *Typhon*, and 3,613 bags Santos, by the *Yankee*, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos, as reported by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, have been 26,870 bags; sales, 5,246 bags; stock in first hands, this morning, 93,471 bags here, and 132,234 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9½c.@10c.; Fair cargoes, 10½c.@10¾c.; Good cargoes, 11½c.@11¾c.; Prime cargoes, 12c.@12½c., gold, in bond, ℔ fb., forty-five and sixty days credit. Maracaibo has been in fair request, and 2,100 bags have been reported sold within the range of our quotations. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9c.@9½c., gold, ℔ fb.

Stock of Rio in first hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	4,000
At Mobile	1,500
At Baltimore	33,263
At New-York	93,471
Grand total, bags	132,234

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,352 bales, for prompt delivery, including 94 bales to shippers, 1,237 bales to spinners, and 21 bales to speculators. Also, 2,600 bales for forward delivery, including 1,700 bales, basis Low Middling for July, 18¼c.@18 11-16c.; 100 bales, basis Low Middling, for August, 18½c.; 800 bales, basis Low Middling, for October, 17 7-16c.@17½c. ℔ fb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	18	18⅛
Low Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,890
Receipts last week	10,686
Receipts the preceding week	7,640
Receipts since Sept. 1	710,295
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	778
Exports since Sept. 1	406,203
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	31,000

FISH—The market has been very quiet since our last, at about former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been less active, since our last, opening a shade stronger for shipping grades, especially of State, of which the offerings were limited, but closing generally heavy and weak, with more disposition on the part of holders to meet the demand at the current rates. Export buyers were not disposed to purchase freely. The home trade inquiry was quite limited. Speculative operators were passive. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,350 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 90@$5 25; inferior to very good extra State, $5 50@$5 85; very good to very choice do. at $5 85@$6 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 50@$5 75 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 90@$5 25
Extra State	5 50@ 6 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 35@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 50@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 80@ 8 25
Extra City shipping	5 65@ 6 90
Extra Genesee	6 40@ 8 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 60@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at full prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,230 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$7 for very poor to good Ordinary, and at $7@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand at $5 10@$6 30 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate request at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 20@$5 30 for Jersey; $5 60 for Southern; $5 50 for Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls.

FRUIT—There has been only a limited inquiry noted for all articles in this line at, however, about steady prices; 1,200 boxes Layer Raisins have been sold at $4 15@$4 20, chiefly at $4 15 ℔ box.; 115 bbls. Currants at 12c.; 100 bales Almonds, 50 bags Filberts, and 500 bags African Pea-nuts on private terms.

GRAIN—The main call for Wheat today has been from export buyers, chiefly for the English markets. Spring has been in moderate request. Sound No. 2 Milwaukee Spring showed more firmness, on light offerings and moderate dealings. Steamer grades of Spring, particularly of No. 2 Chicago and inferior No. 3 do., have been very freely purchased at the current rates, closing about steady. There has been less call for No. 1 Spring, which has been quoted a shade easier. Red and Amber Winter Wheat have likewise attracted only a moderate share of attention, chiefly from French buyers, at lower figures, closing heavily. White Wheat has been in very little demand at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 204,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 50@$1 65 for ordinary to good: Red and Amber Western chiefly at $1 40@$1 45, chiefly at $1 45 for good Amber; $1 50 for very choice do., in small lots; No. 1 Spring at $1 25@$1 30; No. 2 Spring at $1 26@$1 30 for poor to prime, and $1 30@$1 31½ for very choice Milwaukee; $1 17@$1 22 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 06@$1 10, chiefly at $1 08 for inferior; Rejected Spring, 98c.@$1 03; White Genesee at $1 75; Red and Amber State at $1 45@$1 50, the latter rate for a small lot of very choice, ℔ bushel. Corn has been depressed, and other than Prime, Dry, New Mixed has been salable only at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels at 90c.@$1 07 for small lots of old mixed Western; 91c.@$1 04 for poor to choice new mixed Western, closing at $1 03 for prime Dry; $1 07@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 15@$1 20 for White do., in car lots, and 88c.@90c. for Unsound, ℔ bushel. Included in the sales were about 43,000 bushels Chicago new mixed at 93c.@99c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive on the basis of $1 08@$1 12 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley rules dull and heavy. Barley-malt has been very quiet at from $1 05@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,100 bushels. Oats have been in limited demand and a shade lower, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,000 bushels at 62½c.@64½c. for ordinary to good mixed Western in store and afloat; 69c.@72c. for ordinary to prime White State and Ohio ℔ bushel. Of California White Beans, 2,000 bushels have been sold at $1 45 ℔ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 1,800 bbls. Flour for Liverpool; 5,098 bbls. Flour, and 43,673 bushels Wheat for Havre. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 11, 1870:"

Staves—James F. Colsen, Buffalo; Hiram Griffin, Buffalo; Pleasant Hill, Buffalo; Gilbert Peterson, Buffalo; J. H. Searls, Buffalo; John F. Hager, Jr., Buffalo; C. Johnson, Buffalo; Mixer & Smith, Buffalo; C. B. Walrath, Buffalo; W. H. Newkirk, Buffalo; S. A. Covell, Buffalo; Levi Lawrence, Rochester.

Lumber—Ada McGee, Oswego; H. Huntley, Oswego; E. B. Orman, Oswego; J. W. Warner, Oswego; V. Van Buren, Oswego; Ella Depliny, Oswego; Job; Oswego; H. C. Ross, Oswego; J. H. Worden, Oswego; Sarah M. Allen, Oswego; Emma Guy, Buffalo; Uerana, Buffalo; Frank Halsey, Buffalo; Alfred & Albert, Buffalo; E. D. Reed, Buffalo; Barney Bird, Buffalo; Jackson, Buffalo; Gen. Logan, Buffalo; Uno, Buffalo; Harriet Barhyett, Buffalo; H. F. Curtiss, Buffalo; Nelson Morse, Buffalo; John Jackson, Buffalo; A. M. Ball, Boonville; L. Hulbert, Buffalo; A. B. Wolcott, Buffalo; Ellen M. Cole, Buffalo; Mechanic, Lyon's Falls; E. T. Greer, Tonawanda; C. Baker, Tonawanda.

Wheat—H. Harwick, Buffalo; Joel O. Stevens, Buffalo; L. Atterbrand, Buffalo; Lute Finley, Buffalo; Jefferson Colleens, Buffalo; G. C. Gere, Buffalo; Frank Donaldson, Buffalo; Johnnie Jamison, Buffalo; Chas. N. Sabey, Buffalo; John Tease, Jr., Buffalo; R. Sears, Buffalo; Geo. Harris, Buffalo; Jas. H. Baker, Buffalo; H. N. Tilloston, Buffalo; State Rights, Buffalo; Billy Clark, Oswego.

Ice—A. G. Whitcomb, Buffalo.

Peas—Shamrock, Buffalo.

Ashes—Sherman Petrie, Tonawanda; F. E. Babett, Oswego; V. H. Burch, Oswego; Capitola, Oswego.

Corn—Maggie and Stella, Buffalo; Andrew McMullen, Buffalo; Watson, Buffalo; Alpher, Buffalo.

Coal—William, Watkins; Grey Eagle, Watkins; A. Richmond, Watkins; Champion, Geneva.

Oats—Ozzie H. Fisher, Buffalo; W. C. Rodgers, Buffalo; Tim Dorty, Buffalo.

Salt—John Lighton, Syracuse.

Iron-ore—H. W. Kasson, Utica.

List of boats twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. July 10, 1870:

Lumber—C. H. Clark, Buffalo; Clarence E. Wolcote, Buffalo; Alfred Mayer, Buffalo; P. J. Herrick, Buffalo; D. F. Martin, Buffalo; A. L. Lothridge, Buffalo; Didden, Buffalo; Sears & Clark, Buffalo; A. S. Beverly, Buffalo; Delphine, Taylor & Crate, Buffalo; Sidney S. Cross, Buffalo; Lewis Wheelock, Buffalo; Henry Garber, Buffalo; G. Hoyt, Tonawanda; James Bowey, Tonawanda; Hattie Pearl, Tonawanda; M. W. Morris, Booneville; James A. Jackson, Olean; Ira Parker, Oswego; S. Deforest, Oswego; Nancy, Oswego; Smith & Post, Oswego; S. B. Whitteer, Oswego; Lighton, Brother & M. K., Oswego; Reliance, Oswego; Fayetteville, Oswego; John Fitzgerald, Oswego; Jas. H. Loomis, Oswego.

Flour—J. G. Cullen, Rochester.

Staves—Lois, Buffalo; Geo. D. Peers, Buffalo; Grace Bedell, Buffalo; C. H. Daniels, Buffalo; A. Field, Buffalo; Chas. Kathem, Buffalo; U. S. Grant, Buffalo; Marquis Sheets, Buffalo; Gleaner, Buffalo; Paul Jones, Buffalo.

Wheat—James R. Wood, Buffalo; Teresa, Penn Yann; Conrad Shoemaker, Buffalo; C. M. Belknap, Buffalo; W. J. Patterson, Buffalo; B. F. Carpenter, Buffalo; D. W. Patterson, Buffalo; Buffalo, Buffalo; J. W. Bridgeman, Buffalo.

Coal—John Austin, Watkins; Pennsylvania, Watkins; E. P. Ross, Watkins.

Corn—L. P. Hiles, Buffalo; Canarsie, Buffalo; J. V. D. Westfall, Buffalo; Henry Alterbrand, Buffalo; Jas. L. Bennett, Buffalo; Lady, Buffalo; Major Goodsell, Buffalo; Frontenac, Montezuma.

Ashes—J. T. Willson, Lockport; Sonora, Buffalo.

Oats—American Flag, Rochester.

Pig-iron—Perseverance, Utica.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very dull, and quoted wholly nominal in price on the basis of 14c.@14½c. and 20c., gold, in bond, respectively.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in light request at steady prices. We quote at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ℔ 100 fbs. Straw has been quiet at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ℔ 100 fbs.

HEMP—Has been dull and heavy; a small sale of Jute was made on private terms. Quotations nominally as before.

HIDES—Have met with a slow sale, yet have been quoted steady, including *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 fbs., 23½c.@24c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 fbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 fbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 fbs., 23c.@23½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 fbs., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 fbs., 22½c.@22¾c.; Orinoco, 20@23 fbs., 21c.@22c.; California, 21@25 fbs., 21c.@21½, gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 fbs., 18½c.@19½c.; San Juan, 21@23 fbs., 18c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 23@25 fbs., 19c.@19½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 fbs., 19c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@22 fbs., 19½c.@20c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 fbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 fbs., 16c.@18½c.; Bogota, 18@21 fbs., 19c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 fbs., —@19c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 fbs., 16c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 fbs., 12c.@14c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 fbs., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 fbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 fbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Western, 18@24 fbs., 18c.@18½c.; Southern, 13@16 fbs., 15c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 fbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 fbs., 13c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 fbs., 13c.@13½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 fbs., 15c.; Savanilla, 25@28 fbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 fbs., 12c.; Chili, 28@30 fbs., 15c.@15½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 fbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 fbs., 14c.@14½c., currency, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 fbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@60 fbs., 12c.@12¼c.; California, 45@50 fbs., 11c.@11¼c.; Para, 35@40 fbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New Orleans, 70@80 fbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 fbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 fbs., 11c.@11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 fbs., 10½c.@11c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 fbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; Minas, 13@16 fbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 fbs., 36c.; Gambia and Bisseau, 8@9 fbs., 25c.@28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 fbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ fbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 fbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 fbs., 12½c.@13c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 fbs., 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 fbs., 12½c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 fbs., 14c.@15c., gold.

HOPS—Have been quiet but steady, at from 10c.@25c., for crop of 1869, ℔ fb. We quote in detail, thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ℔ fb. The receipts have been 112 bales.

LATHS—Have been moderately inquired for at about previous figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been inactive at our quotations: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@30c., currency, ℔ fb. The receipts since our last have been 5,486 sides.

LIME—Has been quoted steady, on quite moderate dealings.

METALS.—There has been a fair inquiry for Copper at about former rates; 260,000 fbs. Ingot changed hands at 20¼c.@20½c. ℔ fb. Pig-iron has been in rather better request, especially Scotch, but at somewhat lower prices; 1,500 tons Scotch have been taken on private terms; 100 tons Thomas American at $33 for No. 1, ℔ ton. Bars and Rails remain about as last quoted. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been inactive. Tin has been slow of sale at late rates; 5 tons English were disposed of on private terms, and 500 boxes assorted Charcoal Plates at $9, gold, ℔ box. We are indebted to Messrs. S. W. HOPKINS & Co., of London and New-York, for the following statement of the export of Rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns published by authority of the House of Commons:

Countries.	Month ending May 31. 1869. Tons.	Month ending May 31. 1870. Tons.	Five m'ths ending May 31. 1869. Tons.	Five m'ths ending May 31. 1870. Tons.
America.				
United States	25,557	33,175	141,634	150,980
British	4,789	3,450	12,992	12,154
Cuba	....	200	319	1,814
Brazil	9	337	548	2,270
Chili	12	59	1,670	5,763
Peru	886	3,413	9,306	6,345
Europe.				
Russia	23,120	52,741	52,714	77,466
Sweden	10	992	2,890	992
Prussia	1,587	10,243	2,738	21,666
Illyria, Croatia and Dalmatia	1,875	2,039	12,975	15,602
France	485	17	2,770	163
Holland	1,584	2,821	4,880	10,056
Spain and Canaries	1,282	670	5,673	7,998
Asia.				
British India	11,727	13,411	30,132	87,092
Australia	2,799	212	9,901	4,629
Africa.				
Egypt	1,545	43	3,711	1,564
Other countries	10,125	7,385	25,892	30,681
Total	87,392	131,208	320,745	437,235
Old iron to all countries	8,493	9,571	39,374	41,109
Pig iron to United States	11,951	13,211	54,820	41,498

MOLASSES—The demand has been very limited, and the reported dealings have been unimportant. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	22c.@24c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	36c.@39c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull and heavy at about former rates, as the nominal ruling figures. There were 6,587 bbls. received. Tar has been quiet at previous figures. No dealings, wholesale or retail, have been reported in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 400 bbls., in lots, at from 37½c.@38½c., chiefly at 37½c.@38c., for merchantable, ℔ gallon, showing a steady market. The receipts were 629 bbls.; exports, 142 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 37½c.@38c. ℔ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 80@$7 50 ℔ 280 fbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $3 35@$3 62½. Pitch, $2 37½@$2 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Business in Whale and Sperm has been quiet since our last, and prices have been quoted weak. Linseed has been in limited demand at drooping rates. Lard-Oil has been dull and heavy. Very little inquiry has been noted for Menhaden Oil, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Cotton-seed Oil has been less firm, and not in much request. Of Spermaceti, some 15,000 fbs. have been sold for home use at 27c., holders now asking 28c.@29c. ℔ fb. We quote: Crude Whale at 61c.@67c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77½c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 38; Unbleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 53; Bleached Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Lard-oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 92c.@95c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 37½@$1 40; Menhaden at 47½c.@50c.; Spermaceti at 27c.@28c.; Extra Refined Seal at 82c.@85c. ℔ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@53c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@72½c. ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been firm and buoyant, on a fair export inquiry; 200 tons Western changed hands at $45 ℔ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand in bulk, with sales reported of equal to 1,250 bbls. for early delivery within a range of from 14¼c.@14½c. ℔ gallon. Crude, in shipping order, has been quiet, yet quoted at 18¼c.@18½c. ℔ gallon. At the Creek, sales were reported of equal to 3,000 bbls., in bulk, on the basis of $4 20 at the Lower Road, ℔ bbl. Refined Oil has been more active, opening firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers, influenced, in part, by the sharp reaction in Gold, from 114½ to 112, which operated against a free export movement, unless at reduced prices. Sales have been reported here since our last of 7,700 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, at 27¾c.@28c., chiefly at 27½c.; and 4,500 bbls. do., August delivery, chiefly at 27½c. ℔ gallon, the market closing weak and irregular. At Philadelphia, sales were reported of 10,000 bbls. Standard White, for July delivery, at 27¼c.@27½c., mainly at 27¼c., and 3,000 bbls. do., early August delivery, at 27⅜c. ℔ gallon. The export clearances of Refined hence have been 2,700 bbls. for London, and 5,176 bbls. for Bremen. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in pretty active request, and quoted at from 31½c.@32½c., as extremes, ℔ gallon. Sales have been reported of 24,200 cases for early delivery, chiefly at about 31½c. ℔ gallon. Naphtha has been in light demand, at about 9½c. for shipping order, and 4½c.@4¾c., in bulk, ℔ gallon. A private telegram places the average daily production of the oil-wells in June at 14,817 gallons, and the stock of oil on hand July 1 at 221,840 bbls., against 251,168 bbls. on the 1st of June.

PROVISIONS—There has been a moderate jobbing inquiry for Pork at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $29 50@$29 75 for Western Mess; $25 50@$26 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 75 for Prime, and $28@$28 25 for City Mess, ℔ bbl. New Mess has been in demand for forward delivery and less buoyant in price; 500 bbls. were disposed of on the basis of $29 50 for August, sellers' options, ℔ bbl. Cut-meats continue quiet but firm. Sales have been reported of 100 pkgs. at 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 17c.@23c. for Western and City Hams, the latter rate for choice, in tight tierces; and 23c.@25c. for bagged do., the latter rate for Duffield, ℔ fb. Bacon continues inactive at about 14c. for Cumberland; 14½c.@15c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ℔ fb.; sales, 70 pkgs. Lard has been rather quiet and less firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls. at 14½c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15¼c.@15½c. for City, and 16¼c.@16⅝c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ℔ fb. Also, 750 tcs. prime Steam, seller July, at 16¼c. ℔ fb. Beef rules very quiet at former quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 100 bbls., in lots, at $12@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive at $25@$28 for Prime Mess, and $29@$31 for Indian Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams rule dull at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ℔ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@25c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 942 pkgs. Cheese rules quiet at from 5c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very Common to prime Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 13,355 boxes.

RICE—A moderate inquiry has been reported for desirable lots, at steady rates; sales, 125 tcs. Carolina, at $8 62½c.@$8 75; and 650 bags Rangoon, at $7 currency, free, and $3 06¼, gold, in bond, ℔ 100 fbs.

SALT—Has been quoted firm on a moderate trade.

SALPETER—Has been in moderate demand, and quoted strong at 8c.@8¼c., gold, ℔ fb; 750 bags were sold on private terms.

SEEDS—All kinds have been quoted about steady, with, however, no inquiry of moment reported for other than Calcutta Linseed, of which 2,000 bags were reported sold at $2 27½, gold, ℔ bushel, sixty days' credit.

SKINS—There has been a moderate call for desirable stock on the basis of our quotations. We quote: Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@44c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@34c.; Para, 40c., gold, ℔ fb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ℔ fb.; Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57½c. ℔ fb.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ℔ fb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@52c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@41c., currency, ℔ fb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in fair supply and light request, including Castile at 11½c.@12c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6½c. ℔ fb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite firm, and in good demand, chiefly for refining purposes. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,780 hhds. Cuba, St. Croix, and Porto Rico, at from 9¼c.@10½c.; also, 783 boxes Havana at from 9¼c.@10½c. ℔ fb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba quite strong at 9⅛c.@9⅝c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9¾c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10¼c.@10⅝c., ℔ fb.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 9½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c. ℔ fb. Refined Sugars have been in active request, ranging from 11½c.@13½c., as extremes, ℔ fb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their refined Sugar thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar at 13¾c.; White A, 12½c.; Yellow C, 12½c., cash, ℔ fb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 145,000 fbs. at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Inferior to Prime, and 9⅞c. for very Choice; 48,000 fbs. Stearine at 16¼c.@20½c.; 34,000 fbs. Grease at 8½c.@14½c. ℔ fb.

TEAS—Have been quite dull within our range: green common to fair Hyson, in job lots, 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30, ℔ fb.

TOBACCO—An active inquiry has been reported for Kentucky, of which 1,150 hhds. have been sold at from 7c.@14c. ℔ fb. Seed-leaf has been quiet; 200 cases 1869 Western were sold at 16c.@18c.; 26 cases 1868 Ohio, at 28½c., 75 cases various kinds, at 18c.@55c. ℔ fb. Spanish has been less active; 150 bales Havana were sold at 82c.@$1 02½. We quote: *Kentucky*—Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; Partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7¾c.; Sound Lugs, 7½c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8½c.@10½c.; Medium Leaf, 9½c.@11½c.; Good Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 11½c.@13c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c., ℔ fb. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c. for old, and 12½c.@14c. for new; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for old, and 15c.@25c. for new; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for old, and 42c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 9c.@10c. for new; average lots, 16c.@25c. for old, and 18c.@25c. new; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for old and 16c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old and 8½c.@9½c. for new; average lots, 16c.@25c. for old and 10½c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 25c.@45c. for old and 15c.@30c. for new, ℔ fb. *Havana*—Common, 72½c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@87½c.; Fine, 90c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 85c.@87½c., nominal; II cut, $1@$1 02½c.; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; Bright work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand, and quoted rather stronger in price; sales, 400 bbls. at $1@$1 01, chiefly at $1 01 for wood and iron-hoop pks.; also, 150 bbls. old at $1 02@$1 03, ℔ gallon; receipts 200 bbls.

WHALEBONE—The past fortnight's business Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. sum up thus: The sales during the past two weeks include 22,000 fbs. Arctic at 76c., gold, for export; 5,000 fbs. do. at 76c.; 2,000 fbs. on private terms; and 2,000 fbs. South Sea at 80c., gold, for home use.

		Pounds.
Stock, June 27		464,000
Sales for export	22,000	
Sales for home use	9,000—	31,000
Stock at date		433,000

WHALEFOOTS—Bleached have been quiet at 9c. ℔ fb.

WOOL—The demand has been more satisfactory for desirable lots and rather more steadiness has been noted in prices, with less pressure to realize on the part of leading holders.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents. ℔ fb.
New-York Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	40@45
¾ and ½ blood fleece	42@48
Common and ¼ fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	52@54
Extra and XX fleece	46@49
¾ and ½ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	40@43
¾ and ½ blood fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	40@42
Unwashed fleeces	30@31
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	20@30
Common fleece	17@19
Common fleece, burry	15@19
Santa Fe.	
Washed White Fleece	24@29
Unwashed White Fleece	20@22
Black	19@20
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	27@30
Spring Clip, A. 1	25@29
Spring Clip, A. 2	24@29
Spring Clip, B.	23@28
Spring Clip, S.	18@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. P.	21@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. 1	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. 2	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, B.	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, S.	17@20
Burry lots 3c.@8c. ℔ fb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@37
Pulled, superfine	30@35
Pulled, low	24@32
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@45
Superfine	38@45
No. 1	20@23
No. 2	11@14
Lambs	36@40
Western Limed Pulled	31@37
Southern Lime Pulled	34@37
Tub-washed	44@50
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Hope	28@32
Mexican	16@20
Buenos Ayres Merino	26@30
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	25@28

FREIGHTS—The market has shown more animation, and rates have been quoted somewhat stronger. For Liverpool, there were taken 38,000 bushels Wheat, at 3½d., by sail, and 5d.@5½d., by steam, ℔ bushel; 150 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ℔ fb.; 10,000 boxes Cheese at 35s. ℔ ton. For London, 15,500 bushels Wheat were reported on private terms. For Bristol, 30,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7d. ℔ bushel; and 350 tons Oil-cake on private terms. For the Glasgow steamer, some 40,000 bushels Wheat were in negotiation, but in a private way; also some Flour, at about 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For Havre, 35,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8¼d. ℔ bushel. For a Baltic port and orders, an American brig with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ℔ bbl., or 3d. ℔ bbl. less if direct. For a Continental port direct, a North German bark with 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, and a bark with 6,000 bbls. from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Antwerp, a ship with 8,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at about 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA GISELLE, and BROTHER BILL AND ME, and GRAND BALLET.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
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LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

The telegrams from France, beginning at an early hour yesterday morning, represented affairs as more quiet, and a feeling of confidence as prevailing among all classes. The Bourse at midnight on Monday was still excited, but Rentes were advancing. The Emperor and the Prussian Ambassador arrived in Paris yesterday. M. Ollivier, it is stated, is to accept as a guarantee of peace the withdrawal of of the King of Prussia's consent to the candidature of Prince Leopold, as it is not done as King, but as head of the family. The introduction of the treaty of Prague into the controversy is denied in a London dispatch. The London papers regard the statements in the British Parliament as discouraging rather than assuring. The later reports from Paris represent the situation as more warlike, the evening journals of that city giving details of military preparations by Prussia, and a declaration by Gen. Prim that Spain cannot, without shame, withdraw. Again, at 2 P. M., it was reported in Paris that the difficulty had been amicably settled, and Rentes had advanced to seventy francs. The origin of this report is ascribed in still later dispatches to a declaration by the father of Prince Leopold that he should refuse his consent to his son's accepting the Spanish crown, even if elected by the Spaniards. The reports of military movements in Germany were repeated in the dispatches received last night from both Paris and London. The Spaniards are reported to be unconcerned about the matter.

EUROPE.

The death of Eugene Simonin, the Belgian artist, is announced from Brussels....The formal opening of the Thames Embankment takes place in London today, and the Queen will take part personally in the ceremonies. The *Shipping Gazette* denounces American life insurance agencies in England on the ground of their irresponsibility....The drouth in France continues, notwithstanding reports of its having ended. No rain had fallen for ten weeks prior to the 4th of July.

MEXICO.

Further details of the pursuit of the filibustering expedition on the *Forward*, by the United States steamer *Mohican*, are received by way of San Francisco. The *Forward*, after leaving Guaymas, proceeded to South San Blas District and discharged the cargoes of the two sailing vessels she towed, and afterward steamed forty miles up one of the rivers. At the request of the American Consul at Mazatlan and the merchants, Capt. Low, of the *Mohican*, went in pursuit, and, having ascertained the position of the filibuster, sent a boat expedition, with sixty men, up the river in which she lay. As they approached they ordered a boat leaving her side to stop, but as she disregarded the order she was fired upon, and at once a fire was opened from the shore on the American boats by a battery and infantry. Ensign Wainwright and the coxswain of one boat were killed. The *Forward* was captured and destroyed, and the boats returned down the river, followed by a running fire from the shore. Six prisoners taken were turned over to the Mexican authorities at Mazatlan, where they were treated shamefully. They were subsequently sent to Guaymas for trial.

CUBA.

A meeting of prominent slaveholders was held yesterday, in Havana, at which Captain-General de Rodas presided, to discuss the subject of abolishing slavery in Cuba. A Committee of twenty-five was appointed to devise a plan, and to initiate the work by putting their scheme in execution, when it is to be submitted to the Cortes for approval. An election for Deputies to represent Cuba in the Cortes, has been ordered by the authority of the Spanish Government, to be held before the end of August. The Cubans of the Camaguay District, who have been in rebellion and become loyal, are said to be at work on their plantations, and to have received arms to defend themselves against the insurgents.

CHINA.

A Paris dispatch of yesterday says that a private telegram has been received direct from Pekin, China, dated June 22, one day later than the date of the reported massacre of Christians, which says nothing about that event, and the inference is that the report was a hoax.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of bills were passed relating to railroads, together with a number of private bills, among which was one granting an increase of $50 per month to the pension of the widow of Gen. Hayes, killed at the battle of the Wilderness in 1864. At noon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up, and amendments adopted empowering the corporation of Washington to issue certificates of indebtedness for five years, not exceeding $400,000, to pay off its floating debts, and appropriating various sums for public buildings in Little Rock, Ark., St. Louis, Mo., and Trenton, N. J. An amendment providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of $1,800,000, in satisfaction of claims of the Choctaw Indians, brought on a protracted debate, after which the amendment was rejected. The Senate took a recess, and the subject of the Civil Appropriation bill was resumed at the evening session. Amendments were made appropriating $100,000 for geographical surveys and military *reconnaissances* in Territories west of the Mississippi; and $10,800 for surfmen at alternate sections on the New-Jersey coast to save life and property from wrecks. The bill was not finally acted upon when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, were reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with a recommendation to substitute the bill to reduce the number of army officers agreed to by the Conference Committee, which was rejected by the Senate. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. Logan argued against the continuance of the system of commutation, and Mr. Van Wyck deprecated the defeat of an important measure, on account of the mere matter of pay of a few general officers. At the close of the debate the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations was adopted. The Senate joint resolution to relieve insurance companies from liability to income tax for undistributable sums carried to their contingent fund was agreed to, with an amendment making it applicable to sums paid by mutual life insurance companies to their policy-holders. The report of the Conference Committee on the Funding bill was submitted, and after a long debate was rejected—yeas 90, nays 101. Messrs. Butler, Farnsworth and Paine were appointed, on the part of the House, a Conference Committee on the Georgia bill. The Senate joint resolution extending the time for the construction of the railroad from the St. Croix to the West end of Lake Superior, was reported back with a substitute, which proposes to extend for seven years the privilege of the original grant of land to Wisconsin, for the use and benefit of the railroad companies designated by that State in 1869. This was debated during the morning hour, but no action taken. On motion of Gen. Butler an investigation was ordered into the alleged ill-treatment of colored cadets at West Point; and then, at 4½, the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, Superintendent of the Bureau of Ordnance, died suddenly in Washington, yesterday morning, while engaged in dressing for breakfast. He had complained of pain in the lower part of the chest in front, the day before, but still attended to his duties. His complaint is believed to have been heart disease.

William Wood, who was indicted at Ballston, with the Witbecks, for complicity in the killing of Deputy Sheriff Griggs during the Anti-Rent disturbance at Greenbush, last Fall, was yesterday discharged, the evidence being insufficient to convict. The counsel for the defense then opened the case for his clients, arguing that the posse of the Sheriff was a mere hostile mob.

The trial of Owen J. Starr, the Fenian General, began yesterday at Canandaigua, N. Y., for alleged violation of the Neutrality laws of the United States, in setting on foot a hostile expedition against a province with which the United States are at peace. A jury was impaneled without much difficulty, and the Deputy District-Attorney proceeded to open the case, and detailed the particulars of the Fenian raid at Trout River. The testimony, according to the telegraphic report, was weak, and one witness was arrested, by order of the District-Attorney, on a charge of perjury, owing to the variance of his testimony from his deposition before the Grand Jury. This seems to have closed the case for the prosecution. The defense will begin today.

Priscilla Jillson, the young girl who took a dose of corrosive sublimate at Port Jervis a few days ago, to end her life, died at the residence of her father Tuesday morning. She suffered untold agony, but refused all medical aid, stating that she was bound to die, and begged of the physician to give her an additional dose.

Gen. Schofield arrived in San Francisco on the 11th inst.

The gold market was again excited yesterday. After the price had been run up to 114¼ on the news of a disagreement on the Funding bill in the House, it was depressed to 112½ on the announcement of an adjustment of the difficulty between France and Prussia.

Patrick Rooney, aged ten years, whose parents reside at Croton Falls, N. Y., was struck by a train of the Harlem Railroad Company, on Monday, while he was sitting on the track near the station, and so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

There was considerable commotion in the Custom-house yesterday, consequent upon the confirmation of Mr. Murphy as Collector, but the coming man did not make his appearance, and it was understood that he had escaped to Long Branch.

The Quarantine Commissioners did not meet yesterday, owing to the want of a quorum. The Health Officer reports yellow fever as prevailing at most of the tropical ports.

The Session.

The session of Congress now near its close, will not be remembered for its statesmanlike achievements, nor even for its contributions to the glory and strength of the Republican Party. It has been commonplace in the capacity displayed, and far from satisfactory in its treatment of the questions which awaited its attention. There has been much wrangling, and very little really able discussion—much talk on all sides on every subject, but little genuine debate in regard to any. For this result, perhaps, the system whose most perfect expression is the *Congressional Globe*, is, to a large extent, responsible. Essays have taken the place of speeches; what is called debate has come to be a series of dry discourses, lacking life and freshness; the official record is laden with lectures and harangues that were never delivered, and with speeches prepared with reference to some far-off election rather than the immediate aspects of the question to be decided. There will be no reform in the method of transacting business—no limitation of the dreary waste of words which renders full reports of the proceedings absolutely unreadable,—until the *Congressional Globe* is abolished as a nuisance, and reporting be left to the discriminating judgment of the newspapers. The tendency of the system as it is cannot but be unfavorable to real ability. It was invented by small men, under the mistaken supposition that they thereby made sure of greatness, and will be discarded whenever sterling ability shall reappear. Meanwhile, it must be confessed, there is more talk than talent in the Capitol. Mediocrity is in the ascendant, and the termination of the session will be welcomed as a deliverance from the turmoil of useless controversy.

The work thus far finished does not present a very imposing appearance. The admission of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas has brought us to the last stage of reconstruction,—Georgia alone remains to be restored. A Currency bill has been passed to meet the wants of the South and West, but clogged with provisions which largely detract from the efficacy of the relief it professes to afford. The census has been provided for, but in a manner which inspires slender confidence in its revelations; the whole plan is crude, and the machinery supplied not equal to the emergency. The representative reapportionment which must follow the census has not been neglected; but the delay interposed between the acquisition of the requisite information, and the practical realization of its consequences, is ungracious and impolitic. The appropriations have been watched with more than usual jealousy, and some of the bills already passed indicate the working of a wholesome economy.

The unfinished business embraces matters of the highest importance. Whether it be completed as it should be, or be marred by blundering and obstinacy, or be sacrificed altogether as an offering to either Chamber, is the problem on whose solution the redeeming characteristics of the session obviously depend. The Tax and Tariff bill heads the list. The bill might have been worse, and ought to have been better. It rests upon no intelligible principle, and so far as it relates to customs' duties is flagrantly wrong. But, with all its defects, it affords a relief to the tax-payers which will not be unappreciated. At this moment the probability is that the reduction of taxation will reach sixty-five or seventy millions. It might have reached a hundred millions without embarrassing the Government or impairing the public credit. For such as it is, however, let the Republican Party be thankful. Whatever strength the session contributes to the party in the coming campaign will be derived from this Tax bill. The Funding bill is by comparison insignificant. Unless divested of provision for foreign agencies, which the Senate favor, and of provisions which confer upon the Secretary a dangerous discretionary power, as sustained by the House, its defeat would be preferable to its enactment. Of pending appropriation bills this cannot be said. The loss of that relating to the Indians would be a calamity and a disgrace. And the loss of the Georgia bill would be worth thousands of votes to the Democratic Party.

Of measures rejected, the Franking bill is a conspicuous example. For the retention of the costly privilege we must thank the Senate. The failure to provide for civil service reform, for general amnesty, and for the continuation of the invaluable service rendered by Special Commissioner Wells, will be remembered to the discredit of the session. On the other hand, we cannot forget that to temptations of no common sort the House has been superior. The virtue of the Senate may not be without taint; the House has spurned subsidizing schemes, and, but for the tariff sections of the Tax bill, might be said to have yielded no tribute to monopolies.

Business Depression in California.

All accounts, both from private and public sources, indicate a state of extreme depression in business matters in the Pacific States. Real estate in San Francisco is "dead," mining stocks are in little demand, retail and wholesale business is very dull, and there seems no money floating in the community. Every one "feels poor," and for the first time since the foundation of the State, there is talk of economy, and the need is felt of retrenching every branch of expenditure.

The great cause of this unfortunate dullness of trade, is, as is well known, the Pacific Railroad, which was dreamed of and hoped for as the great blessing of the State. There has been no great panic, or financial disaster, or important failure of crops, or dearth of precious metals in the mines. The great basis of prosperity and financial wealth—the agricultural interest — remains substantially untouched. The simple fact is that California is now brought near the Eastern States, and all who carry on the exchanges of the country must compete with the retailers or wholesale dealers of other sections. Hitherto they have enjoyed a "protective tariff," laid by nature in separations by mountains and deserts of three thousand miles.

Now, free communication is opened, and the commission-merchant of Chicago, or the dry-goods dealer of St. Louis, or even the jeweler of New-York, sends his wares right to Virginia City, or Stockton, or San Francisco, and beats his Californian competitor out of the field. He can command capital at seven per cent., while the San Franciscan must pay ten per cent.; his labor will cost $40 or $60, currency, per month, as the case may be, while the other pays $50 or $100, gold; he takes change for a quarter as if it contained twenty-five cents, while his more liberal rival considers it frequently twenty cents; he saves dimes while the Californian throws away half dollars. All the "Eastern" man's habits of expense are different from his competitor's; it costs him fifty per cent. less to support his family, and he wastes at least a hundred per cent. less. His servants are at half the cost, and his table probably one-third less. With all these advantages, when he descends into the field of business, he is like an agile, light-weighted boxer contending with a heavy athlete, weighed down with ornaments and trinkets. The economical Yankee or saving German puts his savings into his prices, and, of course, the public buy of him because he is cheaper. He soon drives his opponents off the field.

It is an unpleasant position just now for the business community of California, with their "free and easy" ways, but it is a healthy one. We can look with no pleasure on such extravagance as that which has prevailed in the Pacific State. The reckless habit of the people has not been favorable to the cultivation of the best types of character. Nothing is so wholesome for a community as the exercise of self-denial and a reasonable habit of economy. Until now money has been thrown about in California as if it were pebbles. What was easily won was easily lost. Neither children nor men were trained to save. And where legitimate industry did not bring fortune, the old gambling habit was renewed in speculation in the mines. It thus came about that every branch of industry was carried on extravagantly. The farming of the State, which ought to produce an untold mine of wealth to the people for centuries to come, is wearing out the richest lands ever granted to the hand of man. It will not be very many years before the finest farming lands in California will be no better than the worn-out fields of Virginia. The wheat-straw is usually burned, no rest or change is allowed to the soil, and each farmer treats his fields as the miner in the Sierras treats his gulches,—strips them of all he can, and then leaves them desolated to his successor. The ideas of every producer are distorted by this fever of extravagance. If a man has a peach orchard he must possess fifty thousand trees, until he floods the markets, and peaches are a drug. If he be a wine grower, he produces such immense quantities of grapes or wine that he can get no remunerative price for them. He is never contented with a little.

Had it not been for the introduction into California of the most economical race of laborers and producers in the world—the Chinese—the State would long ago have been ruined by its extravagance. The present change will come on the heated brains of the people like a cold *douche*, and will be exceedingly wholesome. Each man will begin to count the cost of his undertakings. He will be forced to do as ordinary mortals in other countries, and watch where his leakages in household expenses are. Servants' wages must come down. People of small incomes will wear fewer silks and less jewelry. Half dollars will no longer be treated as ten cent pieces. And, as all articles of consumption will become cheaper, each producer and dealer will be indirectly benefited. The Pacific Road must soon cheapen labor. The wheat crop of California will always be in demand in Europe, and this year, apparently, more than ever. New markets will be opened for its fruits in the center of our continent. Trade will spring up again, and the present depression be in the end a healthful experience for the whole community.

A Filibustering Episode.

The most prominent variation in the usual catalogue of earthquakes and actual or incipient revolutions, which forms the staple of the news from Central America, is the account describing the pursuit and capture of the filibustering steamer *Forward*. Previous advices by way of Havana gave some intimation of this event, but the particulars now before us from San Francisco, make it more intelligible and interesting. It may be necessary to recall the fact that the animating spirit of the late disturbances in Mexico is Placido Vega, and that his declared programme is to establish what he calls the North-western Mexican Republic. The name of the General will be found affixed to the protest issued by Rivero, on the 5th May, 1868, against the so-called usurpations of the citizen-President, Benito Juarez. Failing to revive the much-vaunted Constitution of 1857, Vega has, with the co-operation of the Indian military chief Lozada, entered upon his present hopeful scheme. The latter is a sufficiently notorious actor on the stage of Mexican politics. He has for years maintained a semi-independent authority in the Kingdom of Tepic, situated in the north-western portion of the State of Jalisco, and has by an amount of lawlessness, remarkable even in a lawless country, earned for that section of territory the title of the "Hell of Mexico."

Aided by this precious ally, Gen. Vega has maintained a desultory warfare of some months' duration against the authority of President Juarez. Early in May, an expedition was fitted out and placed under the command of Col. Vascayno. Its object was to levy black-mail on the commercial ports for the furtherance of the cause of the new Republic, and the general benefit of the leaders. Guaymas was selected as the first point of attack, and Vega's instructions to his subordinates were to levy the sum of four hundred thousand dollars on the merchants of that city, giving them in return promises to pay by the projected Republic. A certain amount of discretion was allowed, should specie not be forthcoming, to make up the levy in merchandise and munitions of war. The strength of the naval force chiefly consisted in the *Forward*, a small steamer which had previously been an English gun-boat, and which, it was said, was fitted out in the very port which she was shortly to return to and pillage. On the 28th May the revolutionary forces entered Guaymas without opposition, and having captured the Collector of Customs and other officials, they issued an immediate summons to the merchants to pay up the outstanding duties. Having obtained these to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, they proceeded to make up the deficiency by taking possession of arms and merchandise as directed. The advance of a body of national troops caused them to evacuate the city on the following day. Two ships were towed out of the harbor by the *Forward*, and the spoils were conveyed to the appropriate receptacle of the territory of Lozada.

This was intended to be only the first chapter in the cruise of the *Forward*. La Paz, San Blas, and Mazatlan were severally designated for the honor of a visit, and the privilege of contributing to the establishment of the "North-western Mexican Republic." It was evident that in the interests of international commerce, it was highly desirable that the filibustering career of the *Forward* should be interrupted. Fortunately, a United States gunboat—the *Mohican*—happened to be at Mazatlan, and in compliance with representations of our Consul and the merchants of the place, her commander, Capt. Low, sailed in pursuit of the buccaneer. The chase was protracted and exciting, and the closing incidents of it read like a chapter from Cooper's *Water Witch*. On the 17th June the *Forward* was destroyed, and her crew taken prisoners, after causing the death of an officer and a seaman on board the *Mohican*. In spite of this, we find our Consul generously interposing to save the prisoners from the usual infliction of the unfailing Mexican barbarity. The filibusters do not appear to have been immediately shot, as was at first reported, though doubtless the result of their trial at Guaymas will prove that the news was only a little premature.

Comment upon such a state of things is needless. The spectacle of a Government so impotent that it cannot protect its chief ports from the attacks of a privateer mounting one or two guns, and whose merchants are compelled to invoke the aid of a foreign Power to prevent their utter spoliation is one which custom has enabled us to regard without astonishment, but whose continuance is nevertheless one of the most striking anomalies of the North American continent.

Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

The death of Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren will leave a gap in our navy which cannot readily be filled. He, more than any one man, contributed to give to our naval ordnance the prestige it so long held, for even before the late rebellion, United States war vessels were armed with heavier guns, better mounted, than could be found in any other navy in the world.

Admiral Dahlgren entered the service nearly forty-five years ago, and soon turned special attention to the study of ordnance and gunnery. To these branches of the service he devoted himself with unswerving fidelity throughout his entire life. While yet a Lieutenant, he invented the light twelve-pounder boat howitzer and gun-carriage, which bear his name, and by this achievement at once established his reputation as an ordnance officer of attainments and practical ability. As a reward for this invention, he was assigned to ordnance duty, and by a special act of Congress was allowed to draw the pay of the next grade higher than that which he actually held by commission. We believe this is the only case in which such an honor has been conferred upon an United States naval officer.

Availing himself of the facilites he enjoyed in his new post, Dahlgren began experimenting with large guns, and soon obtained the permission of the Government to build a nine-inch and an eleven-inch shell gun. He was successful in both of these attempts also, and so perfect was his plan of construction, that the guns which he had only intended to throw shells were found equal to the strain of solid shot as well. He also introduced a new pivot carriage, on which to mount his eleven-inch gun. He commanded the *Plymouth*, the first vessel which ever sailed with nine-inch broadside and eleven-inch pivot guns. He also made improvements in our shrapnel shot, and prepared most complete tables of ranges and sights for all classes of naval guns, and, indeed, it would be difficult to estimate or enumerate all the improvements he introduced in naval ordnance, for there is little connected with that branch of the service which he did not seek to render better than he found it. As a brother officer said, in speaking of him: "He reduced the mathematics of gun making to the simple rule of thumb, so that any one could make a gun or shot by following his directions."

Admiral Dahlgren was a thoughtful student, but he was also a good manager of men, and had the reputation of getting better returns of work from a band of artificers than any other ordnance officer in the service. His distinguished services in the Ordnance Department gained for him the reward of a vote of thanks from Congress, and promotion to the grade of Rear-Admiral upon the reorganization of the navy in 1863. His principal command during the war was that of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, operating against Charleston. In this capacity he constantly made his head-quarters on one or other of the monitors, and was always found in the leading iron-clad whenever an advance was made. In passing from one vessel to another in an open boat, as he frequently did in a fight, he was often in imminent risk of destruction; but at such times he seemed to heed the enemy's shot as little as he did those of his own guns at the experimental battery he had established at Washington. It was while in command of this squadron that he met Gen. Sherman after his march to the sea, and subsequently aided that officer in taking Savannah.

In personal appearance Admiral Dahlgren was of medium height, of slight but wiry build, with a clear gray eye of remarkable penetration. He was all his life a student, and to a stranger his manner was often somewhat reserved; but with his friends he was a free and agreeable converser, and especially delighted to talk of his profession with all who could impart, or desired to receive, information. Since the war he served a full term of two years as the commandant of the South Pacific Squadron, and upon his return was again made Chief of Ordnance. He was relieved of the duties of that position at his own request, and assigned to the command of the Washington Yard, where he could still pursue his experiments in gunnery.

Admiral Dahlgren had three sons in the war, one of whom, Ulric, gained considerable distinction as a Colonel of cavalry, meeting with a hero's death in a raid near Richmond. The Admiral married his second wife some five years ago, and leaves by her two or three young children. Although he spent a considerable portion of his life at sea, he was always a great sufferer from sea-sickness, so that he has been known to have, from this cause, a headache for twelve months continuously. He never, however, allowed his personal discomforts to influence him in his intercourse with his officers, to whom he was always the strict commander, but at the same time the courteous gentleman. His name will be remembered and honored as long as we cherish the memories of distinguished naval officers.

The most salient points in the latest dispatches concerning the Spanish question, are, first, the doubtful report alluding to the actual or probable withdrawal of the Prince of Hohenzollern. Paternal authority on the one hand so alleged to have been invoked, and on the other the influence of the Royal head of the family. It will probably be difficult to convince European onlookers that the selection of Prince Leopold has been the unsupported act of Gen. Prim, and the gradually improving tone of foreign exchanges is doubtless the result of a conviction that these rumors indicate a desire to show by the abandonment of the Spanish candidature that it is what Prussia has resolutely maintained it to be, a matter with which the State had no real concern. The active movements of Prussian troops, and their rapid accumulation around the disputed frontier post of Mayence, still furnish, however, an element of disquiet, and serve greatly to neutralize the growing feeling of pacific assurance.

In the detailed reports of the debate in the French Legislature on the question of the military contingent, we find a very significant remark made by the Ultra-Imperialist, Granier de Cassagnac: "We shall diminish the effective strength of our army only when we have the Rhine for our frontier." M. Thiers is also found arguing against a reduction of the annual conscription. The two Deputies are, in their way, representatives of different sections of public opinion in France, and the present belligerent attitude of the Emperor is, no doubt, partially sustained by the consciousness that he stands as the exponent of a powerful phase of national sentiment. A further confirmation of this will be found in the latest cable telegrams, which announce that one of the most eminent of the irreconcilables—Deputy Gambetta—is to make a speech in favor of demanding from Prussia the execution of the Treaty of Prague. Though M. Arago, who is announced to speak against this course, is also of the extreme Left, it is sufficiently remarkable to find a leader among the Ultra-Republicans, for the time, at one with the most extreme Bonapartists.

Recent Parisian journals abound with references to the prevailing drouth. It will be found, from a cable telegram in another column, that the reports as to its having ended were premature. The *Opinion Nationale* makes a whimsical commentary upon the tardiness of the numerous Roman Catholic saints, to whom is assigned the function of bringing rain, in coming to the relief of their unfortunate suppliants. It is probable, however, that the ten weeks' drouth, which was only partially interrupted during the past week, has made even Parisians look grave.

The fatal disturbances at Elm Park, yesterday, are for several reasons deeply to be regretted. Their immediate consequences, entailing, as they did, a certain loss of three lives, and a probable loss of several more, are sufficiently deplorable. The mode of the outrage, visited in part on defenseless women and children, and occurring in utter defiance of all law and order, calls for the severest reprehension. Its occasion forms a melancholy commentary upon the perpetuation of national animosities, under social conditions where all such feuds ought to be forgotten. The party which set law at defiance by making the first assault ought to be made to feel the full weight of its penalty.

Austria has lately shared in the prevailing tendency to national debt conversion, or unification, as it is termed there. By the latest accounts it was expected that the entire process would require about a year to complete itself. The total amount of convertible stock is about $1,150,000,000, gold, and a few weeks ago two-thirds of this had been converted. With so formidable an amount of arrears, it is not difficult to understand the disposition of Austria to hold aloof from the contest which threatens to break out on her frontier. Her financial condition is not improved by the determination of the Hungarians to keep their own national securities strictly apart from those of the Empire, and, in the words of a national organ, "to bring to the knowledge of foreign Exchanges the fact that Hungary is in no way responsible for the national debt of Austria."

The latest news from San Salvador conveys the gratifying intelligence that in spite of late rumors to the contrary, the Republic is quite safe from the danger of a revolution, so long, at least, as President Duenas is at the head of the Administration. It may not be generally known that a peripatetic embassy from San Salvador is at this moment in Europe for the purpose of negotiating a series of commercial treaties. One has been concluded with the German Zollverein, and in connection with this it has been stated that the "members of the embassy examined with great interest the institutions of the North German Confederation, and it is said they intend to introduce some of them, particularly those of a military and commercial character, into their native country." Without presuming to doubt the fitness of the Prussian military law for Prussia, we should imagine that its introduction into San Salvador would be likely to provoke the long-deferred revolution, in spite of even President Duenas.

It is satisfactory to notice the changes by which, when Summer sets in "with its usual severity," the inhabitants of New-York are enabled to weather the crisis in comfort. Among other reforms we are glad to learn that it will be "open season" in the Mercantile Libraries of New-York and Brooklyn. They will no longer follow the old rule and "shut up" for a month, but continue open throughout the year. This will be a great relief to those who cannot go into the country, and it will also be a good thing for persons "out on holiday," who choose to stay in New-York, since they may spend some cool hours in the libraries, and get books without any difficulty. It was a rather perverse old custom which closed the free world of literature against the thousands who had to endure the dog-days in the heated streets, and the people of other towns will no doubt follow the good example of New-York, and limit the supply of good books by no times or seasons.

The new Constitution just adopted by the people of Illinois contains a variety of reforms, which are now for the first time to be tried. The experiment is of great importance to all the States, for if it should prove successful they all can profit by the example. Several of the Northern States are even now contemplating a revision of their Constitutions, and among them Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The latter State will probably take the preliminary steps in that direction at the next session of its Legislature, and judging from the complaints which are made by the people and the Press, it is probable that the Keystone State would do well to copy several of the leading features of the Illinois Constitution. For instance, members of the Legislature are obliged to swear that they have not paid or contributed anything, or promised to do so, to influence any vote at the election in which they were returned, and that they have not accepted and will not accept any money or valuable present for any vote which they may give while in office. Such an oath, if taken and respected by Pennsylvania legislators, would materially affect their official action, and it is but one of the many excellent provisions of the new Constitution of Illinois, which might profitably be copied by other States.

The almost entire absence of small-pox in this City, formed a most gratifying feature in the report of the Sanitary Inspector presented to the Health Board yesterday. As a very significant set-off against the single case in New-York, there comes by cable the announcement of 267 deaths from a form of small-pox in Paris last week. While the French doctors have been disputing over the merits of Jenner's great discovery, and discussing the proper mode of obtaining the vaccine, the dreadful scourge which they have failed to make due preparations to meet has effected a lodgment in their midst. Perhaps people who oppose vaccination here will perceive the moral conveyed.

LONG BRANCH.

The Season at Its Height—Attractions and Advantages of the Place—The Journey From the City—Pleasures of an Afternoon Sail—The Scene from the Sea—In the Hotels and Cottages.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Long Branch, Tuesday, July 12, 1870.

No one can be surprised that Long Branch has become the favorite watering-place of the United States. It can boast of a fine cliff, a magnificent beach, and a beautiful country at the back; and besides these natural advantages, it always presents a gay and animated spectacle. This last circumstance is of more importance than many people suppose. It is all very well to talk about the pleasures of seclusion, but the truth is that few men who are engaged in the active business of life can withdraw themselves all at once from intercourse with their fellow-men. They must have companionship. The sudden change from the bustle and excitement of business pursuits to complete solitude very rarely does the hard-worked man any good. He wants to see his fellow-creatures now and then, even in the season of his recreation. It is because Long Branch fulfills every condition of a pleasant place of Summer resort that it is frequented by thousands of people every year, and is made the permanent home of many well-known New-York citizens.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

There are, of course, over-dressed people at Long Branch, but that is their own faults. The place itself is admirably adapted for the purposes of health and sensible enjoyment. Even in the hottest weather a cool breeze generally comes up from the sea at some time of the day, and invalids soon begin to regain their strength under the invigorating influence of a perfectly pure marine air. The hotels generally are very well conducted, and the conveniences of life may be enjoyed here almost as thoroughly as in New-York. The opportunities of communication between the City and the watering place are so numerous and excellent that the usual annoyances of living out of town are completely abolished. Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has done more for the traveling public on this route than any one has ever attempted before. He deserves every credit for the skill and intelligence which he has brought to his task. Even on the busiest of Saturday afternoons, when the rush of panting citizens to the seaside would be sufficient to overwhelm ordinary arrangements, there is no confusion at Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-street, or at the other end of the line. There are plenty of officers to receive the travelers, and, wonderful to relate, they do not treat *paterfamilias* as if he were an outlaw or a felon. These servants of the company are all civil and obliging, and Mr. Fisk has made them wear a uniform, by which they may easily be distinguished in the midst of the densest crowd. Moreover, the uniform causes these officials to look neat and tidy instead of dirty and ragged. No one can say that this is anti-republican. There is no trouble with your boxes or trunks. In short, Mr. James Fisk, Jr., appears to have a genius for organizing travel, especially on steam-boats, and the result is that everybody who goes to Long Branch is disposed for the moment to look with lenient eyes on the other shortcomings laid to his door.

THE PLEASURES OF THE JOURNEY FROM THE CITY.

Another important point in favor of Long Branch as against all its competitors, is that the journey to it from New-York is a pleasant little holiday in itself, instead of being a sort of anticipation of purgatory. The principal part of the journey, as everybody knows, is made by water, and in very fine boats—the *Plymouth Rock* being a model of what all such vessels should be. The *Jessie Hoyt* is also a fast and comfortable boat, and the convenience of passengers is carefully studied in everything connected with the journey. The route by Sandy Hook is a beautiful trip on any Summer's afternoon, and when the railroad is reached, there is only a short journey to be made, over a line which hugs the sea-shore, and is marvelously free from dust. One is almost inclined to be sorry when the journey comes to an end, so picturesque is it, and so full of variety. But it is a great sight to get to Long Branch by either of the afternoon boats. The depot is crowded with splendid equipages, and the avenue in front of the sea presents as brilliant a spectacle as could be beheld anywhere in the world. The ladies are attired in the most charming of Summer costumes, and the picture is one which a painter might sigh to transfer to canvas. Bands of music are playing on the cliff, and the sea sparkles like millions of diamonds beneath the rays of the setting sun. "Perfect seclusion" may have its uses, but for most jaded minds and weary frames, the gayety of the scene at Long Branch is worth almost as much as its ocean breezes.

Although the hotels are excellent, it is obvious that the happy proprietors of "cottages" have the best of it at Long Branch. On some of these, large sums of money and some years of assiduous care have been spent. Mr. John Hoey has a commodious house, placed in the midst of truly noble grounds, and everywhere the hand of taste is visible, no less than the achievements of wealth. With characteristic liberality, Mr. Hoey throws open his grounds to the public three days in every week, and there is no prettier drive to be found near Long Branch than they afford. There is a magnificent conservatory in the grounds, and it is said that it is a storehouse of the choicest plants and flowers.

THE COTTAGES.

Another well-known residence here is that of Mr. Lester Wallack. Taken altogether, it deserves to be ranked as the most compact and home like cottage in Long Branch. The house stands back from the road, surrounded by trees, many of which were planted by Mr. Wallack's father—though many, of course, are of an older growth. The whole property is the model of a country gentleman's home. The stables, barn, and farm conjure up a thousand pleasant associations of rural life at the first glance. The "offices" are as neat and clean as some people's drawing-rooms, and every part of the property shows signs of the most careful attention and the most cultivated taste. Within a comparatively limited space, Mr. Lester Wallack has contrived to bring together everything that can add to the pleasure and comfort of his family or his guests. He has a cricket ground, a fives'-court, and a billiard-room—the fastest horses and most beautiful vehicles in Long Branch. One of the latter—a "Barnsbury cart"—is a model of elegance and beauty, and weighs only about 360 pounds. This "trap" has already become an object of envy on the part of the great men who drive their four or six-in-hands along the beach, and have missed elegance while aiming to make a sensation. Mr. Wallack rejoices, moreover, in a true American eagle, numbers of splendid dogs, some Alderney cattle, and everything that can be considered useful or desirable about a country house.

Another gentleman who bears the name of Wallack, is the fortunate possessor of a charming home, standing back from the sea and commanding lovely views of ocean and land. This is the house of Mr. James Wallack, the favorite actor. It is a picturesque old homestead, embowered amid trees and flowers, and with pleasant meadows skirting it on every side—the very place where a hard-worked man would wish to spend his Summer. Mr. James Wallack might say of his house, with Tennyson, that it is a place—

> "Where, far from noise and smoke of town,
> I watch the twilight falling brown
> All round a careless-order'd garden,
> Close to the ridge of a noble down."

The cottage of Mr. Murphy, the new Collector, is situated nearer to the sea, but almost in a line with Mr. James Wallack's. Mr. Murphy is well-known for his hospitality and generosity, and his residence here is seldom without visitors. He is popular at Long Branch, as indeed he is with most people who have been brought into personal contact with him.

Gen. Grant's cottage is near the edge of the cliff, but is deficient in shade. A good tree, in this grounds, with spreading branches, would be worth its weight in gold.

LONG BRANCH AND BRIGHTON.

On some future occasion I shall endeavor to give you an account of other cottages in this fashionable and constantly-improving watering-place. Much has been done for it by the local authorities, but much more might be done if proper enterprise were shown. Long Branch and Brighton, in Sussex, England, began their careers as watering-places at about the same period, and what is Brighton now? A city on the sea, containing upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, beautifully lighted and drained, and having miles of streets of magnificent stores. Long Branch is the Brighton of the United States, and ought to be taken proper care of. But the spirit of progress in New-Jersey was never very active, and consequently the improvement of this place is left pretty much to private residents and hotel-keepers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.

The sharp contrast that is presented between the late and the present attractions at the Grand Opera-house, can hardly have been the effect of design. It would be difficult to conceive of two things ostensibly in the same walk of art and yet so widely different, as the performance of the incidental ballets of the "Twelve Temptations" and that of "La Giselle." The one, costly and elaborate as were its accessories, was splendidly meretricious, vulgarly sensational, and a teacher of nothing save what is objectionable. The other is delicate, finished, full of imagination, and not only challenges applause for its artistic excellence, but widens the sympathies by its infusion of pathetic feeling. This, of course, implies a marked superiority on the part of the new dancers who come to us from Vienna; but it also implies the superiority of MM. Theophile Gautier and Adolphe Adam over the gentlemen who respectively supplied the ideas and the music of the "Twelve Temptations." We have said that this contrast can hardly have been the effect of design, and it may not be amiss to explain why. The superiority of the new entertainment, then, both æsthetically and morally, over the old one is incontestable; but, partly for this very reason, it was not a proof of managerial tact that the new should succeed the old so immediately as it has done, more especially at a season when most people who could best appreciate the later and more elegant performance are out of town. Now, the director of the Grand Opera-house has shown plenty of business tact, whatever may be said of his taste; and it is with proper deference to both that we infer that this succession has been due to accident, mistake, or anything rather than deliberate intention. In either case the performance is a strikingly creditable one. The Viennoise Ballet Troupe is better than any we have had here in a long time, if, indeed, another so good has ever visited this country at all. Single artists we have had, no doubt, of superlative merit; but a troupe which, considering both its numbers and average ability, is so excellent, is, we believe, seen here for the first time.

Mme. Kathi Lanner is a dancer and pantomimist of the first rank. She is *spirituelle*—as indeed one who represents poor *Gisella* must veritably be—elastic, a powerful yet graceful executant, with a mobile face, capable of extraordinary vicissitudes of expression, a slight figure and a muscular system trained to the acme of condition. She bounds about the stage in the lighter parts of the first act with an airy joyousness quite, captivating to see; and without a particle of affectation or any excess of self-consciousness, she fills the scene whenever she is on it, fixing all eyes upon her single figure. The most difficult *tours de force* are accomplished by Mme. Lanner with the same facility, the same spontaneous grace, as the most ordinary passages; and she possesses the marvelous skill and the singular charm to make all her dancing subordinate to the character she represents, instead of the character to it. As a pantomimist Mme. Lanner has not been excelled in this country, or indeed rivaled, so far as from a single appearance we can judge, unless perhaps in some phases of mute acting, by Mme. Celeste. The latter, for example, in "The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish," produced in one touching scene the magnetic effect wrought by Mme. Lanner in the concluding passage of the first act of "La Giselle." In both instances, exquisite naturalness, felicitous action, and a supreme feeling for the pathos of the situation drew tears from the sensitive among those who witnessed the efforts of the artists, But Mme. Celeste at no time could compare as a dancer with Mme. Lanner, who thus in the double capacity maintains a serious advantage. It is exceedingly pleasant to be able to add that Mme. Lanner is a thoroughly *lady-like* dancer. She shows that it is really possible to illustrate and enjoy what is called the poetry of motion without conveying the least suggestion of immodesty or sensuality. The thorough breeding of her style is, in truth, as conspicuous as its artistic symmetry and completeness, and not less worthy to be honored and praised.

Mlle. Bertha Lind is also an agreeable and highly-gifted dancer, although in a grade differing in its intellectual characteristics from that of Mme. Lanner. Mlle. Lind has fine personal advantages, and so has Mlle, Gaugani, a very beautiful girl who lends efficient and attractive support to her principal throughout the ballet. There are several other ladies whose merits would justify special recognition, and the *coryphees* and *corps de ballet* have been trained in a manner to achieve results at once delightful and surprising. M. de Francesca, the chief male dancer, is among the best we have seen, and M. Waldenberg is likewise uncommonly good. The whole troupe is, in fact, of admirable quality. We do not know whether under all the circumstances they will command success; but we have certainly no hesitancy in saying that they richly deserve it. To draw the town with so chaste and elegant a representation as "La Giselle," after the tawdry splendor and heated sensuousness of the "Twelve Temptations," will be no easy task, and to accomplish it would be a triumph, indeed.

WALLACK'S.

Mr. Charles Gayler's drama of "Fritz, Our Cousin German," was produced at Wallack's on Monday evening, before a very large audience, considering the torrid condition of the atmosphere. The plot of "Fritz" contains little that can be styled original, but the piece is put together with some ingenuity, and shows undeniable tact and knowledge of stage effect. *Fritz*, a young German, resolves to seek his fortunes in America, and accordingly takes passage on a ship bound from Hamburg to New-York. The day after the ship sails, *Fritz* discovers that *Katrina*, a young girl to whom he is betrothed, and who has been serving in the capacity of governess in an English family in London, and whom he has vainly sought in the metropolis—is also a passenger with her father on the same vessel, and so also is one *Col. Crafton*, a New-Yorker, of elegant exterior but diabolical nature, who becomes fascinated with the pretty *Katrina* and arouses *Fritz* to jealousy. During the voyage *Katrina's* father is washed overboard and drowned, and so, on their arrival in New-York, the two young people, alone in a strange land, are all the world to one another. On landing at Castle Garden, the new-comers go through a set of experiences with runners, sharks and thieves of various sorts, that has been pretty well worn threadbare for dramatic purposes; but the native shrewdness of Fritz, enables him for some time, to baffle his persecutors. At last, however, by a maneuver of *Bobbit's*, *Fritz's* trunk is stolen, and while he goes to recover it, *Crafton* forcibly carries *Katrina* away, and placing her in a carriage, takes her to *Bobbit's* den. *Fritz* returns upon the scene minus his trunk, only to discover a heavier loss in the disappearance of *Katrina*. Suspecting the truth, he forces *Bobbit* to go with him in search of the girl, and he finally discovers her whereabouts. After this we are introduced to the establishment of *Bobbit*, where a number of *artistes* are practicing their various callings; also to *Moppy*, a poor half-demented drudge, the victim of abuse and ill-treatment. Into this place *Katrina* is brought by *Col. Crafton*, who has told her that she would find *Fritz* here. Left alone, she endeavors to escape, but is intercepted by *Moppy*, who brings her some wine, &c. She manages to excite *Moppy's* sympathy, and is informed by the drudge that the wine is drugged. She prevails on *Moppy* to aid in her escape, but as they are going off *Crafton* enters and drives *Moppy* away. A stormy interview takes place, and *Crafton* is about laying violent hands upon her, when *Fritz* enters disguised as *Katrina's* aunt, succeeds in defeating *Crafton*, and rescues *Katrina*. The second act is made up of a variety of incidents and cross purposes, *Crafton* trying to do unpleasant things, and the clever *Fritz* outwitting him, *Moppy* distinguishing herself as a protector of the lovers, and the hero getting a chance to exhibit his powers in song, dance and burlesque, in which Mr. Emmet undoubtedly excels, and in which he won vociferous applause. In the third act *Fritz*, *Katrina*, and *Moppy* are seen, happy and contented. Seven years have elapsed and *Fritz* is married, and well off, is the owner of a fine mill, and the father of a boy. In the meanwhile, *Crafton* and *Bobbit* having served out their terms of punishment in the State Prison, are once more free and they visit the mill for purposes of plunder. While reconnoitering, they discover who the inmates are, and *Crafton* determines to couple revenge with his former thieving intentions. At a favorable moment the child is seized by *Bobbit*, who offers to knock it on the head, but *Crafton* improves upon the idea, by placing the little one, regardless of the screams of the mother and the appeals of the child, upon the wheel of the mill, threatening to start it, and thus destroy the child, in case the mother dares to call for help, or offer any obstacle to their operations. *Katrina* is then bound hand and foot, while the robbers go into the house in search of plunder, intending to return and fire the mill. *Katrina*, left alone, is forced to listen to the vain appeals of her child for help, and, driven to desperation, manages to rise to her feet and struggle across the stage to a bell-rope, which she seizes with her teeth, and rings an alarm. At this *Crafton* rushes on, and deaf to all her prayers for mercy starts the mill. The wheel revolves with the child upon it, and just as the little one is on the verge of destruction, a pistol-shot is heard, *Crafton* falls, *Fritz* rushes in and saves the child, just as *Moppy* unties *Katrina's* hands, *Bobbit* rushes on *Fritz* to finish him with a murderous knife. But *Fritz* pulling a rope, opens a trap door, through which *Bobbit* pitches, into the race below, and the next moment his lifeless body is seen revolving on the mill-wheel, and the curtain falls upon a highly sensational picture which ends the play. As *Fritz*, Mr. Emmet, who possesses many personal advantages, played with great vivacity, though he was not always successful in imitating the sweet German accent. In the songs and dances, however, he came out strongly, and was deservedly applauded. A word of praise must be given also to Miss Georgie Langley, who played the part of *Katrina*, and to Mr. Williamson, whose make-up as an emigrant-runner was a study. The piece is capitally mounted, and judging from its reception on Monday evening, will prove a decided success.

OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

The telegraph brings us tidings of the sudden death of Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, which took place at his quarters at the Washington Navy-yard yesterday morning. He had been unwell for a day or two, but not sufficiently so to excite any alarm. Shortly after rising, and while engaged in dressing, he fell, and almost immediately expired. It is supposed that heart disease was the cause of his death.

Admiral Dahlgren was about sixty years of age, and a native of Pennsylvania. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy on the 1st of February, 1826, and made his first cruise in the frigate *Macedonian* upon the Brazil coast. Shortly afterward he was transferred to the sloop-of-war *Ontario*, during a cruise on board of which, in the Mediterranean, he was made a passed midshipman. He was engaged in coast survey duty from 1836 to 1842, and commissioned Lieutenant, March 8, 1837; was attached to the frigate *Cumberland*, in the Mediterranean, in 1844, and on duty at Washington, as Ordnance Officer, from 1847 to 1857. It was during this latter period that he perfected the invention of the cannon which bears his name. In 1855 he was appointed a Commander, and assigned to the ordnance ship *Plymouth*, where he remained during the years 1858-9. He was subsequently stationed at the Navy-yard at Washington, and was on ordnance duty there when the rebellion broke out. At that time the Commandant and most of the officers attached to the Washington Navy-yard resigned their commissions, and cast their fortunes in with the rebellion. Admiral Dahlgren was among the few who proved faithful, and, as a mark of recognition of his loyalty, President Lincoln appointed him Commandant of the Yard. In July, 1862, he was commissioned Captain, and shortly afterward appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, a position which he held for several years.

In February, 1863, he was promoted to be Rear Admiral, and in the following Summer he took command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, relieving Admiral Dupont. A combined expedition against Charleston was dispatched in the Summer of 1863, the naval portion of which was under the immediate command of Admiral Dahlgren, and the land forces under Gen. Gilmore. The harbor was blockaded, and, after a long and severe struggle, Morris Island, with all its batteries, was captured, and Fort Sumter had become a pile of ruins. The fleet of Admiral Dahlgren remained inside the bar, and from that time blockade-running from Charleston was at an end. Some of the most romantic exploits of the war were performed in Charleston harbor during this time. Prominent among them, our readers will doubtless recall the daring attempt of a rebel officer to destroy the Admiral's flag-ship, the *New Ironsides*, with a sub-marine torpedo-boat.

In February, 1864, Admiral Dahlgren commanded an expedition which ascended the St. Johns River, in aid of a military force intended to be thrown into Florida. His share of the operations was a success, although the intended permanent military occupation was not accomplished. In December, 1864, the responsible duty was assigned to Admiral Dahlgren of co-operating by sea with Gen. Sherman's march from Atlanta, and on the 12th of that month communications between the fleet and the army were established at Savannah. The combined operations which followed induced the rebels to abandon the city, which they did on the 18th, and on the same day Admiral Dahlgren moved his vessels close up to it. The speedy evacuation of the chief cities on the Atlantic coast, including Charleston, followed, and they were occupied by Admiral Dahlgren. In 1866 Admiral Dahlgren was ordered to the command of the South Pacific Squadron, on which service he was engaged for two years. Returning in 1868, he was again appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and in the Fall of 1869 he was reinstated in the command of the Washington Navy-yard, where he remained on duty till the time of his death. He was in the naval service continuously forty-four years and five months, of which period twelve years were spent in sea service, and the remainder in shore duty.

Aside from being a splendid naval officer, Admiral Dahlgren achieved much distinction by his invention of naval ordnance. Besides the Dahlgren gun, which was so well known and proved so effective during the rebellion, he perfected light howitzers for boats, and invented light iron field-carriages, by means of which they could be made available on shore. In the course of numerous experiments in naval gunnery, he published several reports, which were esteemed of great value to the service. Among these are *Report on the Thirty-two-Pounders*, (1850,) *System of Boat Armament in the United States Navy*, *Naval Percussion Locks and Primers*, and *Shells and Shell Guns*.

His first wife was a lady from Philadelphia, of the children, by whom, only two survive—Paul, aged twenty-two years, who lately resigned a lieutenancy in the Third Artillery, and Charles, aged twenty-eight years, who lives in Brooklyn. Ulric, another son, was killed during the war. The eldest daughter, an interesting member of Washington society in her day, died about ten years ago, and his youngest daughter, Eva, by his first wife, died in New-York about a month ago. His second wife was Mrs. Goddard *née* Vinton, and daughter of a former member of Congress of that name from Ohio, whose daughter, Miss Romaine Goddard, was lately married to Count Overbeck, Austrian Consul-General of Hong Kong. By his last marriage Admiral Dahlgren had three children, all of them still quite young.

WASHINGTON.

The Funding Bill—Rejection of the Conference Committee's Report—The Army Bill—Messrs. Fenton and Conkling—The Georgia Bill—Senate Amendments to the Civil Appropriation Bill—Prospect of an Indian War—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, July 12.—The House, today, virtually rejected the report of the Conference Committee on the Funding bill, after two hours' discussion, the point of disagreement being on the last section, which provides that the new banks organized under the new Currency act shall be obliged to accept the gold bonds as the basis of their circulation. The Western men contended that this discriminated unjustly against the new banks; and with the aid of the Democrats, who are opposed to the bill in any shape, they were able to reject the report of the Committee by yeas 90, nays 101. A motion from the Democratic side previously made to lay the bill on the table, had been rejected by yeas 55, nays 127. The vote on disagreement was accepted as a vote of instructions as to the bank section, the remaining features of the bill being acceptable to a large majority of the House. The bill was therefore recommitted to the same Committee of Conference, who will, doubtless, report to-morrow or Thursday the same bill with a modification of the bank section, which will be accepted by the House. It will not be improved, however, in the eyes of the Senate or of the Secretary of Treasury.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, was reported back by the House Appropriation Committee, with a recommendation that the amendment, reducing the item for the pay of the army be concurred in, which was agreed to. They also recommended that the amendment put on by the Senate in the shape of the principal features of Mr. Wilson's Army bill, be agreed to with an amendment, which amendment consisted simply of substituting the Army bill of the House for Mr. Wilson's. After a speech by Mr. Logan, in defense of his measure, the bill as amended was agreed to, and now goes back to the Senate, which body will disagree and ask a committee of conference.

At the evening session of the Senate, the House amendment to the Army bill was disagreed to, and a committee of conference asked. Messrs. Wilson, Cameron and Warner were announced as the Committee on the part of the Senate.

MESSRS. FENTON AND CONKLING.

The Waterloo defeat sustained by Mr. Fenton and his friends in Executive Session of the Senate, yesterday, is the topic of conversation today. The speech of Senator Conkling, in reply to his colleague, is represented as the bitterest piece of invective and stinging sarcasm ever uttered on the floor of that body. He took up the record of Mr. Fenton, and sarcastically said that it was no new thing for good men to be slandered, which he illustrated by reading many of the charges preferred against Gov. Fenton prior to and at the time of his election to the Senate. Alluding to what were deemed Mr. Murphy's political heresies, he said that at their worst they were far less than those committed by men whom this Administration and this Senate had honored far beyond the degree of honor to be bestowed upon Mr. Murphy—men like Hamilton Fish and Alex. T. Stewart, who did, while Mr. Murphy did not, participate as officers of public meetings in support of Hoffman and Pruyn, in 1866. The severity of Mr Conkling's allusions toward Mr. Fenton, it is believed, renders all prospect of harmony between them and their friends out of the question. It is universally conceded to be a great personal victory for Mr. Conkling, but one from which the President can expect to win no particular laurels.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Georgia bill was sent to a conference committee, today, on motion of Gen. Butler, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Butler, Paine and Farnsworth as the managers on the part of the House. This insures the preferment by the House of the measure as passed by that body, known as the Dawes Substitute, which Mr. Butler and Mr. Paine will favor, with Mr. Howard on the part of the Senate; and it is believed Mr. Hamlin will concur.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, today, after adopting the remaining amendments of the Committee on Appropriations to the Sundry Civili bill, went on adding amendments proposed by other Committees and by individual Senators, and at the close of the afternoon had swelled the aggregate amount by between $600,000 and $700,000 beyond the recommendations of the Committee. The largest additional items are $300,000 for a Custom-house at St. Louis; $100,000 for Post-office and Court-house at Little Rock, Arkansas; and $100,000 for the same purposes at Trenton, N. J. Mr. Sumner procured the insertion of $30,000 for an exploration and survey of the Tehuantepec and Nicaraguan Ship Canal routes. The bill is so loaded down with amendments that if there is any serious or protracted disagreement in conference committee, it may very possibly fail altogether. An attempt, which came very near succeeding—the motion having once been declared carried—was made to saddle the time-honored Choctaw claim for the net proceeds of lands sold by the United States as trustee under certain treaties upon the bill, which would have added over two millions more to the sum total, and further endangered the bill by entangling it with the question of the validity of Indian treaties, upon which has brought the Indian Appropriation bill to a dead-lock in Conference Committee.

THE CUBA CABLE.

The controversy about the International Ocean Telegraph Company, who have an exclusive franchise between the Spanish West Indies and the United States, came up in the House Committee on Commerce today. The exertions of Mr. Cyrus W. Field had secured a full meeting. A delegation of half a dozen gentlemen, headed by Mr. Field, who acted as spokesman, appeared on the one side, and Gen. W. F. Smith, President of the Cuban Company, with his counsel, on the other. Both parties made speeches. The Committee finally postponed until next session the question of repealing the charter of the Cuban Company, and appointed a subcommittee of five to consider the propriety of legislation reducing the rates charged for messages.

UNIFORM CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

The only bill of national interest on the Speaker's table, which there is a general desire to reach, is the measure which fixes a uniform time for the election of members of Congress, to which the Senate added, as an amendment, the Apportionment bill, fixing the representation in the House at 300 members, to take effect with the Forty-second Congress. This is the first bill on the Speaker's table, and a determined effort was made this afternoon to go to the table for the purpose of taking it up. The Opposition made several motions to adjourn, and finally carried adjournment by eleven majority, the last yea and nay vote being the largest cast on any roll-call of the session, 197 members answering to their names. Another effort will be made to reach the bill to-morrow.

THE TAX AND TARIFF.

The Tax and Tariff Conference Committee have been in session nearly all day, and expect to come to an agreement to-night, so as to be able to report to-morrow. They have agreed on the disputed time for which the income tax was renewed, by providing that the tax shall be collected on the incomes of 1870 and 1871 only. The provision authorizing the President to consolidate revenue districts, has also been agreed to, with an amendment authorizing the consolidation of the districts of Revenue Supervisors. On the Tariff section, the sugar duty has been agreed to, on the basis of the Senate classification, with some slight amendments.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

It is not believed at the Indian Office that a general Indian war is inevitable. There has been more than the usual amount of degredation, and some hostile bands are roaming about. The most serious danger, among those conversant with matters on the Plains, is apprehended from the operations of the War Department order, which directs that all Indians found in certain localities shall be treated as hostile. This order conflicts with the eleventh article of the treaty with the Sioux of April 29, 1868, signed, on the part of the United States, by Gens. Sherman, Harney, Terry and Augur, Ex-Senator Henderson and others, which says:

> "The tribes who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy permanently the territory outside their reservation as herein defined; but yet reserve the right to hunt on any lands north of North Platte, and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River, so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase."

This territory is full of Indian hunting parties, who, under the orders issued to the military, must be pursued and treated as hostile.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Edward D. Sherland, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of California; Daniel Wann, to be Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Ill.; Lee Kirchner, to be Surveyor of Customs at Troy, N. Y.; Amos Cutter, to be Register of Land for the District of Kansas; Thomas J. Sternberg, to be Receiver at Land Office for the District of Kansas.

Navy.—Lieuts. Charles H. Pendleton and Richard P. Leary to be Lieutenant-Commanders; Commander William Reynolds to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Z. Taylor Brown, J. C. Sullivan, James E. Cann and Robert Dickey to be Assistant Paymasters.

Army.—Second Lieuts. A. D. King, D. Lynch, John B. Eaton, Charles Heintzelman and H. B. Osgood to be First Lieutenants; First Lieuts. C. J. Powers and John G. Turnbull to be Captains.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate made the following confirmations today:

Charles T. Graham, of Michigan, Minister Resident at The Hague; Porter C. Bliss, Secretary of Legation of the United States at Mexico; Consuls—Charles A. Brayton, of Rhode Island, at Cork; Adolph Buchner, at Bucharest, and H. W. Diman, of Rhode Island, at Lisbon; Charles K. Waldron, Collector of Customs at Bristol and Warren, R. I.; Charles Shaw, Jr., Collector of Customs at Providence, R. I.; J. W. Warson, Surveyor-General of Arizona; John Hopley, Postmaster at Bucyrus, Ohio; Amos Cutler, Register of the Land Office of the Republican Land District, Kansas; Thomas J. Sternberg, Receiver of Public Moneys of the Republic Land District, Kansas; Robert Dickey, Assistant Pay-master in the Navy; William C. McGowen, Assistant Pay-master in the Navy. Post Chaplains—D. W. Ekins, Pennsylvania; A. Gilmore, New-Jersey; C. H. Hegninbourg, New-York; J. Porter, Texas; Thomas B. Van Horne, and M. J. Kelly.

INFECTED BUFFALO ROBES.

When there is a reasonable certainty that buffalo robes are not infected from having been in contact with small-pox, the Secretary of War directs that the existing orders on the subject are not to be construed as to prohibit the shipment thereof.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

Claude Hamilton, a well-known actor, was found dead in the "White Lot," near the Executive Mansion, today. No inquest was held, but it is supposed his death was occasioned by apoplexy. He filled a theatrical engagement in this city last Winter, and had made a large number of friends.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate....Washington, Tuesday, July 12.

Bills were passed on motion of Mr. Hamlin, continuing the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad across the Territory of Dakota to Yankton; and also the land grant in aid of the same. On motion of Mr. Warner, to aid in the construction of the Mobile and Pensacola Railroad. On motion of Mr. Williams, granting the right of way and lands to the Pecos and Placer Mining and Ditch Company of New-Mexico. A number of private bills were passed, including one for an increase of pension to $50 per month to the widow of Gen. Hayes, killed at the battle of the Wilderness in 1864.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

At 12 o'clock, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was proceeded with, and amendments were adopted empowering the Corporation of Washington, as a means of paying off its floating debts, to issue certificates of indebtedness for five years, not to exceed in amount $400,000; also, dividing the expense of paving Pennsylvania-avenue between the Government and the Corporations. Additional amendments were adopted making appropriations for public buildings of $100,000 at Little Rock, Ark.; $300,000 at St. Louis, Mo.; $100,000 at Trenton, N. J. Also, on motion of Mr. Sumner, authorizing the appointment of a Commission to make an exploration and survey of the routes of Tehuantepec and Nicaragua, to ascertain the practicability of a ship-canal at those places between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and appropriating $30,000 for the purpose. An amendment to pay for enlarging a shaft for the better ventilation of the Senate was amended to instruct the Joint Committee on Ventilation to inquire into the practicability and expense of extending the chamber of the Senate and hall of the House of Representatives to the exterior of the building.

Choctaw Indian Claims.

An amendment by Mr. Rice, providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of over $500,000, in full satisfaction of the claims of the Choctaw Indians, gave rise to a discussion upon the general merits and history of the claim, Messrs. Rice, Davis, Trumbull, Warner and Yates favoring its payment as an equitable debt, devolving upon the Government by existing treaties.

Mr. Sherman opposed the claim, and Mr. Stewart advocated a provision, which would secure the money to the Indians and prevent its falling into the hands of speculators.

The amendment was then modified to provide for placing the amount to the credit of the Choctaw nation, and directing the interest to be expended for their benefit in such manner as said Indians, with the assent of the Secretary of the Interior, shall direct. It was objected to the amendment that its incorporation in the bill would endanger the whole measure, in view of the controversy between the House and Senate respecting appropriations to carry out Indian treaties; also, that the Choctaw Indians had engaged in the rebellion.

Mr. Rice's amendment was finally rejected—yeas 24, nays 26.

Mr. Williams moved an amendment allowing the exchange at any United States mint or branch mint of unrefined or unparted bullion for refined or parted bullion, under regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and providing that the privileges of depositors of bullion shall not be interfered with. Agreed to.

THE ARMY BILL.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate insisted upon its amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, and appointed a Committee of Conference consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Cameron and Warner.

PAY TO JURORS.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill for the compensation of grand and petit jurors in the United States and District Courts, and for other purposes, was submitted and adopted.

A brief Executive Session was then held.

The Senate then took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS RESUMED.

At 7½ o'clock the Senate proceeded with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, when amendments were agreed to making appropriations as follows:

On motion of Mr. Edmunds—One hundred thousand dollars for geographical surveys and military reconnoissances in the Territories west of the Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Howe—Seventy-five hundred dollars for completing the publication of the reports on hydrography, physics and the geographical distribution of animals and plants of the Wilkes' United States Exploring Expedition.

On motion of Mr. Stockton—Ten thousand eight hundred dollars to pay surfmen, to be stationed at alternate sections on the Jersey coast for the purpose of saving life and property from wrecks.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, $15,000 to the Humane Society of Massachusetts, for protecting human life from shipwreck by life-boats and other means.

Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment providing for the compensation of United States officials who had not taken the test-oath, for services rendered the Government in 1865 and 1866.

Mr. Sumner made a point of order that the claim was a private one. The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Sawyer appealed from the decision, and afterward withdrew his appeal, but subsequently renewed his amendment in a form which was ruled in order. A debate followed.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 28, nays 10.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, an appropriation of $225,000 was inserted to construct a pier in the Delaware Bay, near Lewes.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, further appropriations were made of $16,000 for the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; $15,000 for repairs and refurnishing the President's house.

The bill, as amended, was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. Ross offered and advocated an amendment making an appropriation to enable the Secretary of the Interior to extinguish the Indian titles to the land known as the Black Bob Indian Reservation, in the State of Kansas, and making provision for the purchase, in the Indian Territory, of homes for the band, &c. Adopted.

The the bill then passed, and the Senate at 12:20 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kelsey presented a petition from Dansville, N. Y., for a time demand currency, and free banking.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

Mr. Dickey withdrew the motion pending at adjournment yesterday, to go into Committee on the bill for a pier and breakwater at Lewes, Del.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Dickey also reported, from the Committee on Appropriations, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the bill to reduce the number of army officers, as agreed to by the Conference Committee, but rejected by the Senate, be substituted for the proposition of the Senate on that subject.

After brief explanations by Messrs. Dickey and Dawes, Mr. Logan, Chairman of the Military Committee, stated the various points of difference between the Senate amendment for the reduction of the army and that reported by the Committee on Appropriations, the latter being substantially the bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee and approved by the House. He objected strenuously to that part of the Senate amendment which continues the present system of commutation, instead of having fixed rates of salary. He characterized it as a double concern, which nobody could understand; and he called upon the House to adopt the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Van Wyck deprecated the defeat of an important measure on account of the mere matter of the pay of a few general officers.

Mr. Logan repelled the insinuation that he would defeat a great measure for the pay of a few officers. That was not the great point of difference. He would prefer to have any amount fixed in the way of salary, rather than have the system of commutation continued.

Mr. Van Wyck disclaimed making any insinuations, and was surprised at the gentleman from Illinois supposing that he (Van Wyck) was reflecting on his conduct. He had risen simply to protest against any effort to reduce by legislation the pay or salary of any of the army officers. He did not think it necessary to strike at the salaries of Gens. Sherman or Sheridan, and the people did not think it necessary.

After further discussion by Messrs. Logan, Lawrence, Butler of Massachusetts, and Dickey, the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations was agreed to.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the sixteenth and seventeenth rules, which prohibit bills being sent to either House or to the President in the last three days of the session, were suspended.

INSURANCE TAX.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate joint resolution to relieve insurance companies from liability to income tax for undistributable sums carried to their contingent fund, with an amendment applying it also to the sums paid by mutual life insurance companies to their policy holders. The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution passed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. Schenck, from the Conference Committee on the Funding Bill, made a report, the substance of which has been already published.

The report having been read, Mr. Schenck proceeded to explain it. The original Senate bill, he said, had provided for the issue of twelve hundred millions of United States bonds: Four hundred millions at five per cent., four hundred millions at four and a half per cent., and four hundred millions at four per cent. The House had proposed to put on the market a long bond, at a lower rate of interest—$1,000,000,000 at four per cent., payable after thirty years. Another point of difference between the Senate and the House had been that the Senate proposed to compel the national banks to substitute the new bonds for those now deposited as a guarantee for their circulation, while the House left out everything in that connection. In the Conference Committee the Senate had agreed to adopt the House bill as the basis of the report now presented. The report proposed an issue of $200,000,000, bearing five per cent. and payable after ten years; $300,000,000 bearing four and a half per cent. and payable after fifteen years, and $1,000,000,000 bearing four per cent. and payable after thirty years. The conferees were satisfied that it was not only the opinion of capitalists that this offer of a mixed loan of five per cent, four and one-half per cent. and four per cent, would be taken, but that the Secretary of the Treasury was confident that whatever doubt he might have of the practicability of a four per cent. loan, he would be enabled, with the aid of these smaller classes and shorter dates, to put all on the market in shorter time. The bill, therefore, is as nearly as might be accommodated to the views of the Senate, the House and the Secretary of the Treasury, and all were much better satisfied than they expected to be. The House conferrees had objected to the employment of agents, and that part of the Senate bill had been abandoned by the Senate, but with the agreement that the Secretary might use a sum not exceeding one half of one per cent. for the purpose of engraving, printing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the bonds. The House confreres had agreed to this with the assurance that there would be no attempt to exercise a power not given, to appoint special agents, but that the bonds would go on the market generally, and that those who exercise any agency in the matter of putting the bonds in the market, will receive their commission, in other words, the business would be open to everybody and there would be no special agents. Another point of difference was as to the section allowing interest on deposits of gold in the Treasury, and it had been agreed to reduce the interest to two and a half per cent., and to limit the time to two years. Another modification was to require new national banks to use these new bonds as the basis of their circulation.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether the option as to the three kinds of bonds was to be exercised by the banks themselves or by the Treasury Department.

Mr. Schenck expressed his belief that the bonds to be deposited by the new banks would be just such bonds as the Secretary should think proper to issue in order to get the loan afloat on the market; the bonds would be, therefore, of mixed kinds. The Secretary would not offer the fours alone, nor the four and a halfs alone, nor the fives alone. There was good reason to expect that the Secretary was right in his conclusion that persons for the sake of getting fives would be very glad to take some fours, and he could thus dispose of mixed quantities of the fives, four and a halfs and fours, whether to banks or to individuals.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether it would be in the power of the Secretary to say that new banks should deposit only four per cent. bonds.

Mr. Schenck—No, Sir, nothing of the kind.

Mr. Judd opposed the report of the Committee of Conference. If five per cent. bonds were to be issued free from all manner of tax, and if one-half of one per cent. was to be paid for commission, he did not see that the country would save much by the operation. But his great objection to it was the unfairness of discriminating against the new banks to be organized under the Currency bill, just passed, by compelling them to use the new issue of bonds. It continued for all purposes the monopoly of the existing banks. He hoped the report would be recommitted, with the view of expunging that section.

Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, expressed similar views.

Mr. Cox opposed the report, first, because it did not provide for a uniform rate of interest; second, because it was a job for agents at an expese of seven and a half millions, which would eat up the saving in interest; third, because it would make the United States still more tributary to Europe. The present year showed a balance of nearly two hundred millions against the United States, to be paid by bonds. So long as there was no effort to reach gold and silver, and no steps taken in that direction, this and all other policies would fail. The only panacea for the country was a fair, gradual and honest resumption of specie payments, and God, the laws of trade, commerce and the Democracy would fight hereafter for it.

The report was also opposed by Messrs. Marshall, Niblack, Garfield, Benjamin and Morgan.

Mr. Garfield regarded the seventh section, which requires new national banks to deposit the new bonds, as an indefinite suspension of the banking feature of the late Currency bill. He also opposed the allowance of one-half of one per cent. commission, thinking one-quarter of one per cent ample. He wished the report recommitted.

Mr. Benjamin thought that the effect of the bill would be very unjust to the people of the South and West, who needed more banking facilities.

Mr. Morgan gave notice that the day was not far distant when the people would be heard as well as the bondholders, and would make it known that they had rights as well as the bondholders.

Mr. Schenck replied to the various objections urged against the report, and moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the report on the table. Negatived—yeas 55, nays 127. The report was then rejected—yeas 90, nays 101.

NEW CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, a conference report was ordered on the Georgia bill, and Messrs. Butler, Farnsworth, and Paine were appointed.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, another Conference Committee on the Funding bill was ordered, and the same members were appointed—Messrs. Schenck, Hooper, and Marshall.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The House then, at 2¾, went to the business of the morning hour, being the call of the Committee on Public Lands for reports.

Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, reported back with a substitute the Senate joint resolution extending the time to construct a railroad from the St. Croix River or lake to the west end of Lake Superior, and to Bayfield, with the object of using up the time of the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Benjamin made the point of order that the report was not authorized by the Committee. The question being submitted to the House, it was decided by a vote of 140 to 17 that the report was authorized.

Mr. Wilson then proceeded to explain the substitute, which proposes to extend for seven years the privilege of the original grant of land to Wisconsin for the use and benefit of the railroad companies designated by that State in 1869.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, urged the passage of the bill as a perfectly honest measure—a mere renewal of a grant.

Mr. Julian, Chairman of the Committee, also advocated the bill.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Van Wyck moved an adjournment, and called for the yeas and nays. The House refused to adjourn, but in the meantime the morning hour had expired and the bill went over.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Laflin, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of an index to the *Congressional Globe*, in one volume only, per session, claiming that the change would effect a saving of between $5,000 and $10,000 per Congress. Adopted.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution instructing the visitors to West Point, as a Committee of the House, to inquire into the complaints of ill-treatment of a colored cadet at West Point, with power to send for persons and papers, and to employ a clerk and stenographer.

Mr. Judd moved to go to business on the Speaker's table, saying that he made the motion for the purpose of getting at the Apportionment bill.

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Butler's motion to suspend the rules took precedence of the motion to go to the Speaker's table.

Mr. Cox moved to adjourn, which was agreed to by yeas 104 to nays 93. The House thereupon, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

FEMALE NORMAL COLLEGE.

First Commencement of the Institution—Exercises by the Graduates—Addresses by President Hunter, Mayor Hall, Commissioner Wood, and Others.

The Academy of Music last evening presented a substantial evidence of the success of the Female Normal College, which was opened in February last, in the first Commencement exercises of the institution. The graduating class numbered ninety-six, while the whole number of pupils is about 1,000. These were ranged in fair ranks upon the stage and in the parquet, filling the whole space within the circle. On the front part of the stage, on one side, were the members of the Board of Education; on the other side the teachers of the College. Outside the circle, down stairs, and in all the galleries, were crowds of spectators overflowing into the lobbies and even down the stairways. Mr. Bernard Smyth President of the Board of Education presided over the exercises, which were opened by Mr. Hunter, the President of the College, in a brief address, in which he gave an account of the opening of the Institution and its rapid growth and development. The chorus of pupils then sang the "Gloria Patri," and Rev. Joseph Sanderson, D. D., offered a prayer. The exercises of the pupils consisted of singing in chorus and reading of essays, which displayed thought, feeling and taste. The essays were as follows: "Salutatory," by Isabella Taylor Holkins; "Novels and Novelists," Joanna Mitchels; "New-York, in the year 2,000," Frances Ogden Edge; "Friendship," Ada Webster Ward; "Women as Educators, Anna E. Blanvelt; "The Power of Ridicule," Lydia A. Sackett; "Words," Ada F. Samuel; "The Power of Defeat," Carrie F. Tower; Valedictory, Ella Cornelia Dey. At the close of the performances of the young ladies a lively speech was made by the Mayor, and the diplomas were awarded by Commissioner Wm. Wood in a very felicitous address. He said that the school had been in existence only five months, and the average number of pupils in attendance every week has been 1,020. The oldest College at Oxford, which was founded a thousand years ago, had only 362 students, and the largest and most fashionable school of that famous University numbered but 1,532. He thought the growth of the institution showed how much needed and how highly it is appreciated. Mr. Wood then spoke of the labors of the Board of Education in founding the College, and the importance of the work for which it is intended. He then presented the diplomas to the members of the graduating class, who were:

Ida Alburtus, Kate Andoun, Maria J. Barr, Anna Estelle Blauvelt, Jennie A. Blackstock, Jessie Bloomfield, Martha Barr, Alice Bogert, Rachel J. Buchman, Mary M. Bryan, Fannie Bedford, Zenobia Burlingame, Annie Agusta Brogan, Mary Berry, Annie A. Cooper, Sarah Cooper, Annie M. Conklin, Adelaide E. Coulter, Rebecca A. Cain, Emma L. Clark, C. Cohn, A. S. Chandler, Ella C. Dey, Henrietta M. Dieck, Maggie M. Dooley, Maggie F. Doran, Mary E. Dunlap, Frances O. Edge, Abbie L. Fairbanks, Jennie E. Giblet, Sarah H. Gordon, Kate Gordon, Eleanor M. Gallagher, Millie F. Gardner, Lillie Goodchild, Louile Hall, Josephine Hatch, Carrie R. Hamlyn, Mary J. Hutton, D. Emma Hayes, Cornelia A. Hogan, A. E. Havens, I. T. Holkins. Caroline M. S. Hill, Martha J. Hayes, Hattie C. Jenkins, Addie Kling, Ella Kissam, Maggie A. Kearney, Alice T. Knox, Helen A. Little, Mary E. Lawler, Katie Lyon, Maggie E. Marshall, Maggie Morrison, Louise Morrison, Agnes M. Mallory, Helen R. McCreary, Mary L. McCreary, Anna Miller, Maggie McQuade, Eliza McAndrew, Mary J. Meehan, Joanna Mitchels, Alice T. Murray, Ellen A. McGuire, Kate A. McKee, Mary J. Miner, Ida May Morse, Jane W. McElhinney, Mary E. L. Pell, Sarah E. Rhoades, Minerva V. Rockafeller, Ella Reynolds, Mary L. Ruckel, Susan Roberts, Emma E. Reed, Emma M. Requa, M. Augusta Requa, Lydia A. Sackett, Josephine P. Samuel, Ada F. Samuel, Isadore Seagrave, Julia M. Smith, Lizzie S. Smith, Abbie M. Smith, Laura Sutro, Julie M. Secor, Sarah C. Tremper, Carrie F. Tower, Fannie W. Vedal, Sarah Wanzer, Lisette Wagner, Ada W. Ward, Jennie Wilds.

A silver and a bronze medal, given by Mr. James Kelly to the writers of the two best essays on "Methods of Teaching," were then presented to Francis O. Edge and Jane W. McElhinney respectively. Four members of the class were then named who had been selected by the Board of Education as teachers in the evening schools. They were Misses Mitchels, Edge, McElhinney and Dey.

The exercises of the evening were concluded with the singing of the Doxology.

The Hot Weather.

It was exceedingly warm in the sun yesterday, and several cases of sunstroke are reported. The following table shows the range of the thermometer for the corresponding periods of the years mentioned, (Fahrenheit scale,) as taken at Gelston's, No. 25½ Wall-street:

	1869		1870	
	6 A. M.	12 M.	6 A. M.	12 M.
July 11	76	83	72	86
July 12	80	82	76	87

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported yesterday:

Wm. Lynch, fifty years of age, while in Sixteenth-street, near Third-avenue, at 1½ P. M., who was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Michael Trieste, a German laborer, while working in the morning in St. Nicholas-avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-fourth-street. He was taken home.

Riot in Hudson City.

One Dr. Carey and a man named Donohoe, both under the influence of liquor, went into the saloon of John Curtis, corner of Palisade and Hoboken aveues, yesterday, and made a promiscuous assault on all within. The crowd being too many for them they were ejected, and a general riot ensued in the street. Dr. Carey was horribly beaten, kicked and has his head nearly battered in, presenting one mass of gore when rescued by the Police. The officer arrested Dr. Carey, Thomas Dunn, John Breneney and Michael Riley, Donohoe escaping. They were taken to the Fourth Precinct and locked up for examination in the morning.

Pratt's Astral Oil.

The *American Agriculturist* says: "One of our associates had a glass wall-lamp, filled with this oil, fall from its fastenings last week. It broke, and the oil, with the burning wick in it, spread over the floor, but no burning of the oil occurred beyond the wick. He would not use any other oil now if this cost $5 a gallon—nor would we." Oil-House of Chas. Pratt, No. 108 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the Daily Times of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the Times as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

A Seasonable Family Remedy.—Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, and all affections of the bowels incident to childhood at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is readily taken by children. While it may be given with entire safety to infants, it yet acts promptly and thoroughly when administered according to directions, to either children or adults. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 Chambers-st., near Broadway. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

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The Mother's Remedy

For all diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind-colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, during the process of teething, it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

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Patentees and Manufacturers of
Welded Steel and Iron
BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
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No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On Saturday, July 9, Ditmars Bennett, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of James R. Crown, Jamaica, L. I.

BLISS.—In Brooklyn, on the 11th inst., Florence, daughter of Dallett and Virginia Bliss, aged 1 year and three days.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, July 11, Nina, only daughter of Gurdon G. and Cornelia M. Brinckerhoff, aged 1 month and 14 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 54 East 78th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CHASE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 10, Phoebe Elizabeth, daughter of John E. and Phoebe A. Chase, aged 3 months, 21 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 13, at 1½ o'clock, at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor. The boat leaves James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 10 o'clock A. M., connecting with Long Island Railroad train for Syossett, where carriages will be in attendance to convey friends to the church and return.

ELLIS.—Suddenly on Sunday last, July 10, at Newtown, Conn., Catherine M. Ellis, widow of the late Benjamin Ellis, aged 74 years.

Her remains were interred in Green-Wood.

LYON.—On Monday, July 11, John Abeel, son of Dr. Samuel K. and Louisa A. Lyon, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 312 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MELVAIN.—Suddenly, at the residence of H. O. Marsh, Esq., Merristown, N. J., Robert Burges, aged 8 months, 17 days, son of Robert C. and Sophia B. Melvain.

Funeral at Englewood, N. J., Thursday, 14th inst., at 10¼ A. M. Trains for Englewood leave Chambers-st. at 9¼ A. M. Carriages will be at depot on arrival of train.

MOTT.—On Monday night, July 11, Edmund A. Mott, aged 25 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Morgan L. Mott, New-Hackensack, near Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting, at Poughkeepsie Depot, upon the arrival of the train leaving New-York at 11 o'clock A. M.

PERRY.—At Southport, Conn., on Monday evening, July 11, Charles Perry, aged 75.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

RATHBONE—On Monday, July 11, 1870, Mrs. Eliza Rathbone, in the 85th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Robert C. and Aaron H., are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 240 East 33d-st., without further invitation.

SCANNELL.—On Sunday evening, July 10, Florence Scannell, aged 23 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother John, and officers of City Government, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 317 East 27th-st., on Wednesday, July 13, at 10 o'clock, thence to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., where solemn requiem mass will be chanted for the repose of his soul. The body will be borne from the Church to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

SIMONSON.—At Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 11, John B. Simonson, late of Staten Island, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, F. Bianchi, No. 250 Carlton-av., on Thursday at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Staten Island by the 2 o'clock boat for interment.

SPEAIGHT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 10, Mrs. Mary Speaight, aged 96 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. B. Northrup, No. 8 East 40th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SWIFT.—On Monday, July 11, Abby J., eldest daughter of the late Henry A. Swift, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday morning, July 13, at 9½ o'clock, at her mother's residence, No. 427 West 21st-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Westport, Conn., for interment, on the 11¼ A. M. train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

TYNG.—At St. Catharines, Canada West, July 10, Annie Griswold, daughter of Alexander Griswold Tyng, of Peoria, Ill., and grand-daughter of Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New-York, aged 11 years.

VREELAND.—At Bergen, N. J., on Monday, July 11, John Pierson, infant son of John V. B. and Lilla Vreeland, aged 1 month and 22 days.

Funeral Wednesday, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, Gifford-place.

WOLF.—At Malden, N. Y., on Thursday, July 7, Maria B., infant daughter of D. A. and Lucy B. Wolf.

WOOLSEY.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Monday, July 11, John Mumford Woolsey, aged 74.

The funeral services will take place at his residence, No. 122 Wooster-st., New-Haven, on Wednesday afternoon, July 13, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Dosoris, Long Island.

Department of State,
Washington, July 9, 1870.

DUNBAR.—Information has been received at this Department from Mr. J. Donaldson Long, the Consul of the United States at Montevideo, Uruguay, of the death, on Friday, Feb. 18, 1870, at the Quarantine Station, Island of Flores, of E. E. Dunbar, of New-York. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by making application to this Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, selling at reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express, (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of list price.

Send for price lists and Circulars.

Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., or GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, July 16, 1870, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
MAN AND WIFE.
A NOVEL.
BY WILKIE COLLINS,
Author of "Armadale," "Moonstone," "No Name," "Woman in White," &c.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.
8vo., Paper, $1; Cloth, $1 50.

"Of all the living writers of English fiction no one better understands the art of story-telling than Wilkie Collins. He has the faculty of coloring the mystery of a plot, exciting terror, pity, curiosity and other passions, such as belongs to few, if any, of his confreres, however much they may excel him in other respects. His style, too, is singularly appropriate—less forced and artificial than the average modern novelists."—*Boston Transcript.*

"There is no one equal to Mr. Collins in the power of sustaining the interest of any tale he undertakes to relate. All his heroes and heroines live in the memory."—*New-York Times.*

"Wilkie Collins has scarcely a living superior in the higher realms of imaginative sensationalism."—*New-York Tribune.*

"Wilkie Collins has, beyond question, no rival in the art of telling an exciting and absorbing story. There is a positive fascination in the art with which he compels his readers to follow him through the mazes of some subtle plot in which human passions and crafts take the place of the supernatural mechanism of the earlier days of story-telling."—*New-York Independent.*

II.
THE
ROB ROY ON THE JORDAN.

THE ROB ROY ON THE JORDAN, NILE, RED SEA, AND GENNESARETH, &c. A Canoe Cruise in Palestine and Egypt, and the Waters of Damascus. By J. Macgregor, M. A. With Maps and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2 50.

"Mr. Macgregor voyages and writes in such earnest that he carries us along with him from first to last."—*Saturday Review.*

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

THE AMERICAN REGISTER.
The most popular American newspaper in Europe.
Offices, No. 5 Rue Scribe, Paris.

The REGISTER is indispensable to American travelers, as, in addition to a general summary of American and European news, it publishes an alphabetical list of all Americans arrived in Paris during the week or traveling in Europe.

A large advertising connection enables it to offer to American purchasers special advantages in the way of information. People visiting Paris will save money by consulting its columns.

Subscription in Paris, 15 francs per annum; for the United States, $5 in greenbacks.

RUSKIN'S NEW VOLUME.
JOHN WILEY & SON, Astor-place,
Publish this day,
LECTURES ON ART delivered before the University of Oxford. By John Ruskin, author of "Modern Painters," &c., &c., &c.
1 Vol., 12mo., cloth....................$1 00
1 Vol., beveled boards, extra cloth....................1 25
Also, uniform with the above,
RUSKIN'S COMPLETE WORKS, 24 vols., 12mo.
**Any work may be had separately. Price list gratis.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no transactions of any description at the Exchange yesterday, and the market bids fair to be a repetition of last week—excessively dull. Today some country property will be offered at the rooms under the direction of JAMES M. MILLER, but no City property is advertised.

Of suburban sales two important ones came off today,—that of ALDRIDGE & WOOD, of Jersey City property, and that of WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, of 600 lots at Jamaica, L. I. Both auctions should be well attended. To-morrow the Tarrytown sale of ROBERTS & MCGUIRE takes place, which can hardly fail to be a complete success. Attention is called to the desirable residences offered at private sale, located at New-Brunswick and Elizabeth, N. J.; also, to the valuable farm of seventy acres at Goshen, in this State. Full particulars in regard to the disposition of this property will be found in another column.

GEORGE HUGHES, Esq., of New-York City, has recently purchased from Dr. TABB, of Virginia, "White Marsh," for $60,000. The property contains 1,700 acres, and is situated in Gloucester County, and is one of the most desirable and highly improved estates in Virginia. The sale was effected through the New-York Southern Land Company, No. 58 Broadway.

Transfers of Real Estate

NEW YORK.

11th-st., s. s., 317.9 ft. e. of Avenue B, 18.9x94.8, h. and l.	$11,250
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9, h. and l.	30,000
37th-st., n. s. 192 ft. e. of 2nd-av., 25x98.9	22,250
52d-st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	5,000
56th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	25,000
59th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 21.10x80.5 x20x26.5x1.10x54	10,200
59th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100, h. and l.	7,000
96th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x201.10	5,350
112th-st., s. s., 520 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.11x100.11, h. and l.	12,000
132d-st., s. s., 222.6 e. of 6th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l.	10,000
211th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200x99.11	2,280
Nagle-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 150x160	2,280
1st-st., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 23d-st., 24.8x75	21,500
3d and 4th avs., between 116th and 117th sts., center line 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 23x—x25, gore. 117th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x—x—x102, gore	7,250

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 735, 4½ years, per year	$3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Columbia-st., w. s. 164.4 ft. s. of Ewen-st., 25x81.	$650
Congress-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Court-st., 25x100, foreclose mortgage $4.000	1,000
Dean-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x110	2,500
Eckford-st., w. s., 237.5 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 60 x100, hs. and ls.	12,450
Hampden-st., w. s., 308 ft. w. of Auburn-place, 22 x100	1,400
Jefferson-st., n. w. s., 275 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 139.2x66.8x154.3	830
Jefferson-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 100x149.6x110.10x102.7 Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 275 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 50x100	1,800
Johnson-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x 100, h. and l., from wife to husband	500
Magnolia-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Irving-av., 25x122.7	225
Magnolia-st. and Evergreen-av., northerly corner, —x131.10x360.10x46.6x25x85.4	35,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 405 ft. w. of Nostrand av., 20x 71.6, foreclosure	1,400
Nevins-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Carroll-st., 25x100	500
Sanford-st., s. s., 115.8 ft. w. of Graham av., 19.6x 100	3,000
St. Felix-st., e. s., bet. Fulton and De Kalb avs., 305 ft. from latter avenue, 20x85; also lot adjoining above, 20x85, foreclosure	2,075
5th and North 11th sts., southerly corner, 50x 100	7,500
Central-av. and Star-st., easterly corner, 100x100 x142x108.6	1,400
DeKalb and Carlton avs., s. w. corner, 25x60x37.5 x65.11	20,000
Myrtle-st., n. w. s., 225 ft. s. w. of Knickerbocker-av., 75x100	465
South Carolina-av. s. s., 75 ft. w. of Washington-st., 25x90	1,650
Union-av., w. s., 356.5 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 36x 100, h. and l.	10,000
Van Cott-av., s. s., 68.8 ft. w. of Graham-av., 22.2 x95.11	800
5th-av., s. e. s., 39 ft. s. w. of 12th-st., 18x75	6,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Clinton-st., n. w. s., part lot No. 101, Morrisania, 36x150	$525
Grove-av., e. s., 620 ft. s. of Wall-st., 100x100	8,000
Springfield-st., n. s., lot No. 554, South Melrose, 25x100	800
Mott-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25x106	1,900
147th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x109	4,400

Mamaroneck.

Hickory Grove Factory property, 10 acres	$10,000

Westchester.

Bronx Terrace, w. s., lot No. 1,221, ¼ acre	$275

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bergen-st., w. s., 275 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x 100	$450
Spruce-st., n. s., adjoining E. Knapp's property, 106.11x109	5,000
Crawford-st., n. s., 203 ft. w. of Washington-st., 25x100	6,500
Gouverneur-st. and Belleville-av., n. e. corner, 36 x101.6	10,500
Jacob-st., w. s. 350 ft. s. of Gold-st., 25x100	300
High-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Warren-st., 30x90.8	2,400
Broome-st., w. s., 247 ft. from South Orange-av., 25x100	2,200
Indefinitely located salt meadow, 12½ acres	1,150

Bloomfield.

Page to Mann, 11 767-1,000 acres	$10,500
Water-st., s. s., adjoining Enderling's, 100.1x152.9	600

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE valuable property "Otter Point Farm," near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. It contains nearly 300 acres, almost wholly under cultivation, with a tide-water frontage on Elk River. There is a large frame mansion, three stories high, thirteen rooms, a tenant house, Spring house and sheds for cattle. Good fishing and shooting at all seasons, and is well known by sportsmen. Apply on the premises of Mrs. WM. DENNEY, or at office of the executor, JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 205 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

ORANGE, N. J.—MUST BE SOLD, FINE large house; every convenience; fifteen rooms; stables; one acre; elegantly improved; fruit, shade; located high; five minutes from Valley Station; offers solicited. HAMILTON WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TWO ELEGANT SUMMER RESIDENCES at New-Brunswick, N. J., about one mile from depot, twelve and fourteen rooms, barn, abundance of choice fruit and shade-trees, for sale, and possession given at once, by A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., SIX minutes' walk from depot, a house with eight rooms, attic and cellar, gas and water; price $3,000, part cash, balance in two years. For particulars address HOPE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE New York suburban property, for a good cotton plantation convenient to Charleston or Savannah. Address ISLAND, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

TWO FINE COTTAGES AND ONE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—Walls filled in with brick, eighteen rooms, nine closets and cellar; all modern improvements, pressure-water, gas, baths, water-closets, &c.; also, thirty-eight superb building lots, at Marion, Thirteenth Ward of Jersey City, N. J., at auction.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1870, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises, as above, in the immediate vicinity of the St. James Hotel. Fine streets, gas, water and sewers. Only eight minutes by New-Jersey Railroad from Jersey City Ferry, (Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.,) thirty trains daily; also three lines horse cars running every fifteen minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; Hoboken Ferry, Barclay and Christopher sts., to Hudson City, Five Corners; and Pavonia Ferry, Chambers and 23d sts., running within two blocks of this property. Free rides on the day of sale.

Parties taking the 12 M. train foot of Cortlandt-st., will be furnished with free lunch at the St. James Hotel, at 12½ P. M., and have time to look the property over before the hour of sale; those taking the 2 P. M. train will arrive in time for the sale.

Terms—Ten per cent. on day of sale, 20 per cent. in twenty days, 70 per cent. bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, free tickets and maps of property, apply to ALDRIDGE & WOOD, auctioneers, Hudson City, near Court-house; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; St. James Hotel, on the premises; or GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York. In case of storm, sale will be held in St. James Hotel.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

TOP BOOTS NOT REQUIRED.

HIGH GROUND.

SPLENDID VIEWS.

HO! FOR JAMAICA, L. I.

Positive Sale of

SIX HUNDRED LOTS,

On the premises, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 13, at 12 o'clock, by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON. This is a GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. A HOME within the reach of all.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 91 Cedar-st., or ABRAM LOTT, No. 13 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON IN TARRYTOWN.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE

Will sell at auction on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

A LARGE BRICK MANSION

and two acres beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, 175 fruit-trees, besides large evergreens, grape-arbor, &c., &c.

ALSO TWENTY-EIGHT CITY LOTS, adjoining the above, will be sold separate or in plots. For maps and particulars inquire at No. 87 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$600,000

Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT BONDS

OF THE

COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The railroad for which these bonds are issued has just been leased by a branch of the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD, and will be finished and running by early Spring.

Entire indebtedness of each county, $200,000, being amount of bonds issued for above road, of which there remains at this date unsold but about $25,000 of each county, which we still offer at "76 and accrued interest."

Further particulars furnished by application at our office.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

NO. 16 WALL-ST.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,

(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York,)

"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,

NEW-YORK CITY.

EMIL SAUER, President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN AMERICAN BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

- CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
- ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co.
- GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
- JOHN R. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
- MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
- WILSON G. HUNT.
- GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
- FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
- A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
- LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
- M. H. LEVIN.
- FREDERICK M. MAAS.
- F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackerman & Co.
- EDWARD PRIEBS, of Bauendahl & Co.
- DAVID SALOMON.
- EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
- JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
- L. J. STIASTNY, of Bauendahl & Co.
- W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks.
- FREDERICK VILMAR.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

Southern and Western County and Town Bonds

WANTED BY

W. S. FIELDING,

No. 65 Wall-st.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,

Offers for sale the following first-class

Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

INDIANA STATE STOCKS.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five Per Cent. State Stocks, issued under an act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "An act to provide for the Funded Debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville," approved Jan. 19, 1846, and an act supplementary thereto, approved Jan. 27, 1847, that said stocks would be paid in full, on presentation at the agency, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1870, such holders are therefore hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the 1st day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City.

By order of the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Eight per Cent. Land Grant Mortgage Bonds of the above-named road. The lands of the Company have recently been put in market, and at prices that will nearly, if not quite, pay off these Bonds, which are receivable at par in payment for lands sold. Sales of lands for the month of June were about $40,000. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS

UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,

FOR SALE AT 85.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK.

There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

HARLEM EXTENSION BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at eighty and interest, two hundred and fifty bonds of $1,000 each, issued by the Harlem Extension Railroad Company.

These bonds are the unsold balance of an issue of $500,000, made by the Harlem Extension Railroad Company for the purpose of completing the equipment of their road, and are secured by a first mortgage on said equipment, made to the Union Trust Company of New-York. They bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of Government tax, and are payable on March 1, 1880.

The Harlem Extension Railroad connects with the Harlem Railroad at Chatham Four Corners and extends from that point to Rutland, Vermont.

In view of this close connection with the Harlem Railroad, and of the steadily-increasing traffic between New-York and the North, it is believed that the above are the cheapest investment now offered to the public.

JOHN BONNER & CO.

No. 22 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,

ARCH'D McKINLAY,

Agents.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated by Royal Charter,

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

JOHN PATON,

ARCH'D McKINLAY,

Agents.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.

Relief, Niagara, Columbia, Home, Security, Mercantile Mutual and other dividend-paying securities for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

KANSAS CITY AND CAMERON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to J. N. Denison, Chairman, Boston, will be received until noon SATURDAY, July 16, 1870, for the sale of $127,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of said Company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture dated Nov. 26, 1866.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, in Boston, on MONDAY, July 18, and the accepted bids declared.

JAMES F. JOY, NATH. THAYER, SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.

BOSTON, June 30, 1870.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

FISCAL AGENT AND ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5, 1870.

Messrs. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, will receive proposals during ten days from the date of this advertisement for the purchase of the Three Million Dollars City of New-Orleans Bonds, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Interest payable semi-annually in New-Orleans or in New-York. N. AUGUSTIN, Cashier Bank of New-Orleans.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 32 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds bought and sold by CHARLES OTIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH

AND

DENVER CITY

Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO.,

Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.,

New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN Per CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 11, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of tax) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

free of tax, to the policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1870.

AND

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

on the outstanding Scrip, payable Sept. 1, 1870.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.

(Signed,) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July inst., after which date, and until the 5th day of August next, the transfer-books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, No. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, AND NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, July 11, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand. They have also resolved, as authorized by the recent act of the Legislature, to increase the Capital Stock by the distribution among the stockholders of $500,000 in new stock, being at the rate of ONE share for every FOUR shares this day standing in the name of each stockholder.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.

JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after AUGUST 1, free of United States tax.

Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 16th inst. until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand, and in addition have ordered the Certificate of Undivided Profits, now outstanding, to be paid in full, on and after the 1st day of August next, with interest to that date.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Five per Cent. Dividend, and an extra Five per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per Cent., and the Government tax, payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 470 BROADWAY. July 11, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

JULY 6, 1870.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1870, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on demand at their office, No. 96 Broadway.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 15th of July.

O. S. BOGERT, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 11th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 15, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at this office.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE CORNER BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., July 8, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SEVENTIETH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable, on demand, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 11th of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,)

free from tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable in cash, free of Government tax, on and after July 20, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed until the morning of that day.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed from June 20 until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 157 BROADWAY, July 6, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1868, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 48 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)

This Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20

Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 644 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this institution have declared the regular semi-annual Dividend on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

The Dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 15, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

Deposits of one dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 18, on all sums of from $1 to $5,000, which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.

All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.

All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1870.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5; interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres't.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All money deposited on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 18.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

INTEREST commences on the first of each month.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of July, 1870.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Monday, July 11, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSON RHOADES, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND UNDER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 18th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

WM. NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will be entitled to interest from July 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 6 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 76 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.

WM. H. BEERS, Second Vice-President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg. The interest paid by this Bank equal to 7 and 8 per cent., is $142,888 53. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw from July 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—TWO BANK-BOOKS. Nos. 84,454 and 82,901. Any person forwarding the same to No. 1,428 Broadway will receive the above reward.

DRY GOODS.

BATHING DRESSES

and

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

A large variety at low prices at

UNION ADAMS & CO.'S,

No. 637 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

LADIES' PARIS AND DOMESTIC READY-MADE SILK, GRENADINE,

SWISS MUSLIN,

VICTORIA LAWN,

LINEN AND PIQUE SUITS,

ROBES AND DRESSES,

CHILDREN'S LINEN AND PIQUE GARMENTS IN THE GREATEST VARIETY,

EMBROIDERED COLLARS,

CUFFS, LACES, REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS,

DRESSES, &c., &c.

A. T. STEWART & Co.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH-STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, JULY 14,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF

CREPE DE CHINE SASHES,

WITH HEAVY FRINGES AND IN CHOICE COLORINGS.

THE VERY LATEST PARIS NOVELTY.

ALSO,

ROMAN, ECOSSAIS, BROCHE AND CHINE SASH RIBBONS.

THE NEWEST AND RICHEST STYLES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE ATTENTION OF THEIR

CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS,

TO THE CLOSING OUT SALE OF

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,

OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS, &c., &c.

AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND ELEGANT BONNETS—Half-price Straw Hats; Summer Bonnets $6, worth $12; real Lace Bonnets $15, worth $30. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 617 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed, or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.

JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.

JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.

NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SILVER WARE.

ENGLISH ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND CUTLERY.

MAPPIN & WEBB,

Celebrated manufacturers, invite

AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND

to inspect their unrivaled show-rooms, containing an immense stock of their celebrated manufactures.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE

of highest quality and most beautiful design and workmanship.

TEA SERVICES.

DINNER SERVICES,

and

TABLE CUTLERY

of every description.

Please note carefully the address:

NOS. 76, 77 AND 78 OXFORD-ST., AND

NOS. 71 AND 72 CORNHILL, LONDON.

ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

and

WINSLEY-ST. WORKS, LONDON.

The best illustrated catalogues in the trade.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—With $30,000 to $50,000 capital, in a safe and well-established manufacturing business in this City, paying handsome profits. The business at present amounts to $150,000, and can be doubled in less than a year with necessary capital. Large interest returns will be guaranteed, and the investment secured, if desired, by mortgage upon real estate. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 692 Post-office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK farm near railroad in Southern Kansas; 565 acres, title indisputable, for a stock of goods; a good trade will be made. Call for three days upon WM. HIGLIN, at Leggett's Hotel, Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 382 Bowery: one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble, and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best variety in this City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.

T. B. STEWART & CO.,

No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF STYLISH FAMILY carriage-horses, sound and kind, every way gentle and not afraid of railroad or engines; dapple-gray, with long tails. Inquire for two day at No. 524 West 24th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE COUPE ROCKAWAY, nearly new, with shifting front, suitable for one horse; also, two sets harness, one nearly new; will be sold separately or together very cheap; owner gone to Europe. Apply at No. 127 8th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MORRIS SCHOTTENFELS and AUGUST SCHWARZCHILD, under the firm of M. SCHOTTENFELS & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. M. SCHOTTENFELS in liquidation.

M. SCHOTTENFELS,

AUGUST SCHWARZCHILD.

NEW-YORK, July 4, 1870.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY IS ADMITTED into our firm as a partner.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1870.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES.

On and after July 15, 1870, the price of board will be $4 per day.

SIMEON LELAND & CO.

LICK HOUSE,

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednes., July 13	Calabria, Thurs., July 28
Batavia, Thursday, July 14	Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3
Java, Wednesday, July 20	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4
Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21	Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10
Scotia, Wednes., July 27	Tarifa, Thursday, Aug. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
India..........Sat., July 16	Iowa..........Wed., July 20
Cambria.......Sat., July 23	Dacian.......Wed., July 27
Anglia..........Sat., July 30	Dorian.......Wed., Aug. 3
Australia.......Sat., Aug. 6	Sidonian.....Wed., Aug. 10
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 13	Britannia....Wed., Aug. 17
Europa.........Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia...Wed., Aug. 24

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........July 13, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 20, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE. SATURDAY, Sept. 3

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, July 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 27 North River.

HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, July 23, at 12 M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, July 30, at 8 A. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO BRISTOL DIRECT.

SHORT ROUTE TO SOUTH OF ENGLAND.
THE ANCHOR LINE STEAM-SHIP
IOWA

will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, direct for Bristol.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends. Drafts payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices. HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 21—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, July 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, July 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau)..........July 14
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 21
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........July 28

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, the magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 12:40, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narraganset Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 13th...3 P. M.	Thursday, 14th.....7 A. M.
Thursday, 14th...8:30 P. M.	Friday, 15th.........7 A. M.
Saturday, 16th.....10 A. M.	Saturday, 16th.....5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 17th.........8 A. M.	Sunday, 17th.........6 P. M.
Monday, 18th.........7 A. M.	Monday, 18th.......11 A. M.
Tuesday, 19th........8 A. M.	Tuesday, 19th.......12 M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, DAVID P. BINGLEY and JOHN J. KRAUSS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John J. Krauss, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of August, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of July, 1870.
jy13-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,728.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. SMITH and DANIEL L. THOMPSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of James B. Smith and Daniel L Thompson, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je29-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,723.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE METROPOLITAN LOCK-VALVE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of The Metropolitan Lock-valve Company, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
je29-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,746.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORATIO NICHOLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Horatio Nichols, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 11th day of July, A. D. 1870.
JOHN P. HUDSON, Assignee,
jy13-law3wW* No. 240 Broadway, New-York City.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3¾ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON, TO

POUGHKEEPSIE,

landing at Cozzens' and Newburg only, on
SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1870.

The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, will leave pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M., landing at Cozzens' and Newburg only. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens', 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M. The Band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors, where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the Purser, on board. Fares—To Cozzens', $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens' to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip—To Cozzens', $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 4, three grand EXCURSIONS daily, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK AND RETURN, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows; 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

GRAND EXCURSIONS—NORTH AND East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.

NORTH RIVER LINE.

The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

EAST RIVER LINE.

The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock. Effective police arrangements have been made in connection with the boats, so that families and respectable people generally, can be assured of order and good regulations.

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.

The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

SATURDAYS—FISHING BANKS.—New and staunch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 29, on July 16, 23, Aug. 6, 13, 20 and 27, at 8:30 A. M.: return at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold on board.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired.
J. & E. MYERS,
Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

IONA ISLAND, ON THE HUDSON, is now open for excursions and picnic parties. The grounds have been much improved, and are the most romantic and attractive on the Hudson. For choice of days and steam-boats, call upon HASBROUCK & BUSHNELL, No. 164 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the art of silver-plating, bronzing and enameling grates. No one need apply who is not thoroughly conversant with the above branches of business. Address, stating terms, &c., BRIDGEFORD & CO., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN, ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, and one as nurse and chamber-maid, in a small family, ten miles from City. Apply this (Wednesday) morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 206 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, TRUSTworthy and active lad in a bookstore, not exceeding fifteen years in age, who writes a fair hand and resides with his parents. Address Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a clerk who understands the business. Also, an entry clerk in the same business. Address Box No. 3,288 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A SMART American boy; must write a good business-hand to attend an office. Apply at No. 111 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted a number of servants; also, girls lately landed. No charge till engaged.

INSTRUCTION.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will re-open Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

MISS. S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer, and willing to take care of children; is willing to go in the country; up the Hudson preferred; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 324 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, employment as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, soups, creams, jellies and cakes in general; first-class City reference; will engage by the day or week, or permanently. Call for two days at No. 361 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French cooking, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-creams, all kinds of desserts; good City references. Call at No. 455 West 37th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general house-work in a small private family; good baker, washer and ironer. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., top floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best City references; would like the country for the Summer; is a Protestant. Call at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN THAT is a first-class cook, a situation in a private family; country preferred; City reference if required; only those paying good wages need call at No. 32 West 19th-st., rear room.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, very reliable, excellent cook, meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, &c.; excellent baker; good reference, country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation; is a good cook and baker; will assist with the washing; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON fully competent of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Apply at No. 351 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, A situation; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 East 35th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR steward by a young man, or to wait on a party of gentlemen; has City reference. Call at No. 208 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; good reference. Call for two days at No. 82 3d-av., in the jewelry-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., all French, English, American, Scotch, German, Irish ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, excellent and other cooks, laundresses, house-workers, young girls; those lately landed wanted.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

ALL LADIES IN WANT OF GOOD servants should call today at the magnificent office No. 138 6th-av., four doors from 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION to go to the West to take full charge of a public place, or some private place that is to be improved; I have no objection to any place through this country; has the best of experience, and will give reference to that; is a single man. Address F. K. G., South Bergen, N. J.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman in City or country; young, steady man, not afraid to work; who thoroughly understands driving, care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; also understands gardening; moderate wages. Address MELIOUS, Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; is a good vegetable gardener, and is competent to act as coachman; no objection to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by an efficient man, who thoroughly understands his business; honest, willing and obliging; twenty years' reference. Call or address T. W., private stable, No. 129 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man; is a practical farmer, gardener and coachman, having fifteen years' experience in this country; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has undoubted testimonials. Address W. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver, and understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 250 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an Englishman, aged 24; speaks German and thoroughly understands his business; the highest personal reference. Address (only) W. D., No. 870 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman, and is a good vegetable gardener; understands fruit and flowers, and competent to take general charge of a small place; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; five years' reference. Call on or address O. B., No. 26 South-st., or private stable, No. 34 East 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and steady driver; seven years' reference from his last place. Address E. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman, or to drive a truck or wagon; understands his business thoroughly. Address W. G., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AMERICAN, a situation as coachman, and to make himself generally useful, in the country for the Summer. Address H. F., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; can milk; has very best of City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a reliable man; no objections to the country; first-class reference. Address J. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with closets; hot and cold water; gas, bath and board for two, $15 and $16 a week, and fine hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST.—THREE DOORS West of 5th-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let with or without board; gas, bath, &c., on floor. References exchanged.

FRONT AND BACK ROOM, HOT AND cold water, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

TO LET—NO. 299 HUDSON-ST., THREE neatly-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED BY A GENtleman and two ladies, within thirty miles of the city; farm house preferred; healthy location, convenience of access, and home comforts required. Address, with full particulars, HOME, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE CATSKILL Mountains, at a private house; price from $8 to $10 per week; reductions for servants and children. Address E. H. LAYAYMAN, Tannersville, Greene County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD—AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL,
FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,
Address
SYKES, GARDNER & CO.,
Long Branch.

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

This celebrated institution has changed hands, and was thoroughly renovated and reopened June 15, as a first-class resort for Summer guests. Six hours from New-York, by New-Haven boat or cars, on main route to White Mountains and Montreal. Moderate prices, and superior accommodations for 200 guests.

In all the resources which render attractive a resort for invalids or pleasure-seekers, Round Hill stands alone and unrivaled. Its charming rural scenery and inimitable landscape have acquired for it a world-wide reputation. For Illustrated Circulars, address
B. P. BACKUS, M. D., Proprietor.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT.

This first-class hotel is now open for guests. The hotel is adjacent to and connected with the Missisquoi Springs, whose waters have wrought such wonderful cures in cancers, scrofula, Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys. The Springs are situated nine miles from St. Albans; route by Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. Band of Music in attendance. Board this season from $15 to $18 a week, or $60 a month.
J. D. SUBLETT, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE.

Delightfully located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J., twenty-five miles from New-York. Dr. KENT, proprietor. No. 176 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATS-KILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house. 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

SOUTH-SIDE HOTEL OPEN FOR BOARDERS.—Amityville, L. I., on the great South Bay, 1½ hours from New-York. Take South-side Railroad. Good fishing and boating.
E. C. KING, Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVerack, Columbia County, N. Y., is open for Summer boarders. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
July 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.
No. 5—Galley Iron.
No. 7—Chain Iron.
No. 8—Hardware.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.
No. 12—Leather.
No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
No. 15—Brushes.
No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 18—Stationery.
No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 20—Firewood and Coal
No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.
NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of iron forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.

The bids for the construction of an iron steam propeller of 350 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on Friday, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a steam propeller of wood, of 350 tons. General plans, conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of iron, upon the same plans, conditions and specifications as were issued June 1.

No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager
THE GREAT TRIUMPH.
EXCITEMENT AT ITS HEIGHT.
MME. KATHI LANNER'S
World-renowned
VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE,
the most complete Terpsichorean Organization IN THE WORLD.

The Beautiful and Poetical Ballet Fantastique, entitled

LA GISELLE; or, THE WILLIS.
GISELLA.......A peasant girl.....KATHI LANNER
Myrtha.........Queen of the Willis........Bertha Lind
Duke Albert, disguised as a peasant......
Mons. G. de Francisco
And the entire Viennoise Ballet Troupe.
A new Cosmopolitan Ballet, arranged by Mons. AJAX, entitled,
THE NATIONS; or,
THE CONSCRIPT AND VIVANDIERE.
AJAX, ROSE, LUPO, ALBETINA,
And the entire Parisian Ballet Troupe.
The rattling Comedietta, entitled
BROTHER BILL AND ME.
GEO. C. BONIFAE, HARRY JACKSON, WM. DAVIDGE, Jr., Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

Seats secured in advance at the Box-office; also, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway TicketOffice, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.

No. 585 Broadway.
MONDAY, July 11, 1870,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Burlesque Opera, LA SOMNAMBULA.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.

SARATOGA RACES.

TWO MEETINGS,

SIX DAYS EACH,

COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, at Kapff's Lion Park, 110th-st. and 8th-av., WEDNESDAY, July 13. A limited number of strangers admitted if introduced by members of the Society. Tickets $3, for one gentleman and ladies.

In case of unfavorable weather, the festival will take place on FRIDAY, July 15.

By special permission of the Park Commissioners, members of the Society and their friends may drive through the Central Park after 11 o'clock P. M. Entrance and exit, 59th-st., corner of 5th-av., and 6th-av., 110th-st.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER OF IRON FOR THE COAST SURVEY.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, July 20, for building a steam propeller of iron, for Coast Survey service, of the size of 350 tons, O. M., below main deck.

Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rules, taking the length on the load-line from forward part of stem to after-part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded and depth of hold from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications and plans of arrangement, and general style of the vessel, will be furnished bidders on application to the Collector of Customs, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and to this office.

A guaranteed speed of eight knots an hour, under steam alone, in a trial trip at sea, for a distance of not less than 250 miles, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding four tons per twenty-four hours, will be required. In addition, a guaranteed speed of four knots an hour under steam alone, for a further distance of 250 miles at sea, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding 1½ tons for twenty-four hours, will be required. This speed is about that at which the vessel will be run when at work surveying. Economy in the consumption of coal, engineer's stores, and in wear and tear of engine and boiler, is of primary importance. Most favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the economy guaranteed in these expenses, and more particularly with the consumption of coal under steam alone, guaranteed at a rate less than that stipulated at the given speeds.

The trial trip will be between the places given below. If the vessel is built at Boston, the trip to be to New-York and back. If built at New-York, to Boston and back, or to Hampton Roads and back. If built on the Delaware, to Newport and back. If built at Baltimore, to Delaware Breakwater and back. This trial trip, if satisfactory, to be at the expense of the Government; if not, then at the expense of the contractor.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision and inspection of an officer or agent of the Coast Survey, and every facility must be offered him for inspecting the materials and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bids will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and a competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to this office or the Treasury Department,) in the sum of $20,000, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by this office that such bid has been accepted, and for the faithful execution of the contract.

The bid should state the sum for which the vessel will be completed, as aforesaid.

Six months from the date of signing the contract will be allowed for the time in which the vessel is to be completed.

A copy of each of the general plans and specifications furnished, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be inclosed with each bid, as an evidence of the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed, "Proposal for Coast Survey Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

This vessel must be built in accordance with the American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels for twenty years.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids two plans, one on main deck and one below, with an elevation showing the internal arrangements with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

The party whose bid is accepted will be required to furnish an acceptable model, with full detailed plans and specifications, before the contract is closed.

PROPOSALS

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stern to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
(Entrance on Greene,) P. O. BOX No. 1,811,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1870.

DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY and August, 1870, I shall by authority of the War Department, receive sealed bids for the purchase from the United States Ordnance Department of Pig-lead and Lead Bullets, as follows, deliverable at the points herein mentioned only:

On SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
50 tons Lead Bullets, Watervliet Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
On SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
50 tons Lead Bullets, Watervliet Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, 1870.
200 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 ton Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1870.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
100 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, 1870.
200 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1870.
150 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
100 tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, 1870.
400 tons Pig-lead, New-York Arsenal.
50 tons Pig-lead, St. Louis Arsenal.

Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the days and dates herein specified. All bids to be accompanied by a certified check or draft on New-York for five per cent. of the amount offered for.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Lead," and addressed to this office.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory, and may, at its option, accept bids for amounts in excess of the quantities advertised for sale. Thirty days will be allowed for the payment and removal of the Lead.

Further information can be had on application to this office. S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼ P. M.; to commence at 8 o'clock.
THIS TUESDAY, July 12, and EVERY EVENING, and
WEDNESDAY MATINEES, at 1½ P. M.,
the young character comedian,
Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMET,
who will appear in his great specialty of the German Emigrant, in Charles Gayler's triumphantly-successful drama in three acts, of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
Fritz von Vonderblinkinstoffen..Mr. JOS. K. EMMET
in which character he will introduce his charming
CHARACTERISTIC MELANGE, SONGS,
DANCES and INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS.

The piece is produced with new music, by Mr. Thos. Baker; new scenery, by Messrs. H. Isherwood, G. Evans and J. Hillyard; new appointments by Mr. J. Timoney, and mechanical effects by Mr. Butler.

Characters by Mr. JOS. K. EMMET, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. C. ROCKWELL, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KYLE, Mr. J. CURRAN, Miss LIZZIE PRICE, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss CHAMBERS, Miss ABBOT, Misses FOWLER, TYSON, HAYDEN, ROWE, BLAISDELL, and Little MINNIE MADDEN.

ACT 1.—A view of the Bay of New-York, with the offices of the Commissioners of Emigration.
ACT 2.—International Concert Hall.
DAT GRECIAN BEND, with song....Mr. EMMET
POLONA SAUSAGE BOY, with song,
Mr. EMMET
VALKING DAT BROADWAY DOWN, with song..........Mr. EMMET
CAPT. SCHMIDT, with song and dance,
Mr. EMMET
He will also perform a solo on the mouth harmonicon.
ACT 3.—THE HOME OF FRITZ, THE HAPPY MILLER. Original song, Fritz—"Oh, Schneider, How You Vas?" The Threat. Katrina's Fears. Timely arrival of Fritz, and HAPPY DENOUEMENT.
WEDNESDAY next, at 1½, FRITZ MATINEE.

SARATOGA RACES.

TWO MEETINGS,

SIX DAYS EACH,

COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THIS EVENING
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

A LADY GOING IN THE COUNTRY will sell a beautiful rose-wood seven octave Pianoforte; price, $225; cost, $550; seven and a half octaves, first-class makers, carved case and legs; latest improvements. Apply at No. 28 3d-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

TWO MEETINGS,

SIX DAYS EACH,

COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT — STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. FOSTER, Receiver of the estate of THOMAS W. CARY, plaintiff, against THOMAS W. CARY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, at Belmont, in said county, March 10, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 61 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1870.
WARD & JONES & WHITEHEAD,
je8-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH N. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1870.
MARY M. SCOTT,
PAUL M. VAN NAME,
ALFRED HERITAGE,
JOSEPH N. SCOTT,
} Executors.
jy13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN A. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 357 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870.
HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator.
f16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH B. BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1870. S. S. BRUSH, Executrix.
mh23-law6mW* MICHAEL SNOW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lewis L. Delafield, No. 69 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1870.
HENRY A. CRAM,
GEORGE H. MOORE,
} Executors.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Proctor for Executors, No. 69 Wall-street, N. Y. ap13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1870. AUGUSTUS L. ALLEN,
ap13-law6mW* Executor, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence at Washington Hights, (Inwood Post-office,) in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1870.
M. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 143 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.
JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Executor.
je15-law6mW*

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that Dr BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. K. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York City.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent Spring-back Account Books.

MILITARY EXCURSIONS.

Visit of the Eleventh Regiment to Albany and Troy—A Lively Time on the Hudson—Grand Reception at the Capitol and by the Trojans—Starting for Home.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 12, 1870.

The Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, (Washington Rifles,) N. Y. S. N. G., Col. HENRY LUX, started on Monday on an excursion to Albany and Troy, which was one of the most enjoyable affairs of like character that has ever been participated in by any detachment of our local military. The regiment turned out in goodly numbers, 490 being present, and after forming at the armory, corner Chrystie and Delancey streets, took up its line of march at 6½ A. M. for the foot of Spring-street, North River, where the steamer *Rip Van Winkle* was in readiness to receive them. Although it was an early hour of the day, Broadway and the other streets through which the regiment passed were lined with people who had turned out to see the gallant boys pass by, and indeed their appearance was most creditable to themselves, to their officers, and to our German fellow-citizens, generally, from whom their ranks are filled. The regiment was accompanied by its full band and drum corps, so that music (and good music, too,) was given to the excursionists in plentifulness during the whole of the affair. The ex-members of the regiment, the invited guests, and the representatives of the Press, (a very numerous body in themselves,) accompanied the regiment from the armory, and on arriving at the boat were assigned to comfortable state-rooms. After the confusion and bustle incident to the start had subsided, and the knapsacks and other accoutrements of the various companies had been settled in divers portions of the boat, the members exchanged their uniform coats for fatigue jackets, and set about disporting them as best pleased their fancy—the particular fancy, in most instances, first being, as might easily be supposed, judging from the Teutonic character of the regiment, the imbibition of huge draughts of lager, of which there was a seemingly unlimited amount on board the boat. At 8 o'clock a bountiful breakfast was served up, and ample justice was done to it. From this time onward the members sought divers means of enjoying themselves.

The trip up the river was a delightful one. The reception at Albany was a very enthusiastic one. The awaiting Albanians were informed of the approach of the *Rip Van Winkle* by cannon, which from time to time, beginning at a point twelve miles below the city, boomed forth the intelligence of her nearer and still nearer proximity. At last the steamer hove full in sight of the Albany wharves, and a scene was presented to the vision which is probably rarely equaled in Albany, though it would not be considered more than a passing ripple on the surface of things in New-York. The river front for a long distance was lined with men, women and children, and all were shouting, in concert, apparently, a shout of welcome, while, as if strength of lungs were not sufficient to give expression to the joyous manifestations that everywhere obtained, many rotund and adipose as well as lean and angular Teutons, worked their arms and bodies most laboriously in the waving of hats, while the matronly dames and bright-eyed daughters of Germanic Albany waved their white kerchiefs, and in many instances wafted kisses to the boys of the Eleventh, who had clustered on the upper deck, and were anxiously taking note of their approach to the wharf. Several yachts meanwhile had sailed out from the pier, and at a considerable distance down the river had met the coming steamer, and gave it a welcome of hearty cheers. The city seemed to be in all the excitement of a general holiday. Flags were everywhere displayed, in a vast number of cases the German and our own national standard floating side by side. An artillery company belonging to Albany sent two of their pieces (six-pounders) to the landing pier, and when the steamer was within half a mile or so of that point, these blazed away and were answered by our own gun. Simultaneously all the bells and steam whistles in the vicinity set up a compounded (and confounded!) screeching and clanging, so that taking the cheering, the firing, the ringing and the general hubbub in the aggregate, it seemed as if seventeen earthquakes had broken loose and were mixing things in that promiscuous manner that those California peculiarities are wont to do. However this dire confusion ceased at last, and the inmates of the *Rip Van Winkle* were disembarked, horses and all, without accident, and in an incredibly short space of time—so perfect had been the preparations made for it by the regimental officers. On the pier, drawn up ready to receive their guests, were the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Col. ANDES, of Albany, in full strength, and presenting a splendid appearance. After the marching and counter-marching always incident to that peculiar ceremony known as "receiving a regiment," the Eleventh, under the escort of the Twenty-fifth, marched to the City Hall, where they were reviewed by Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND, Gen. WOODHULL, Mayor THATCHER and the Board of Aldermen of Albany, after which the line of march was taken up through Washington-avenue, State-street and several other leading streets to the Steam-boat-square, where the New-Yorkers deposited their arms, belts, &c., on board the steamer, and where the Twenty-fifth was dismissed. The Eleventh was then taken under the escort of Col. ANDES and staff and marched to the Delavan House, where they partook of a bountiful repast which had been prepared for them by their brethren of the Twenty-fifth. As their guests were wearied, the hospitable hosts thought it better not to compel them to listen to many speeches on the occasion, so Col. LUX briefly, but most feelingly, alluded to the magnificence of the reception which had been tendered to him and his command; and on his own and their behalf, expressed thanks for the generosity displayed, not only by the Twenty-fifth, but by the citizens of Albany generally. Col. ANDES responded in a few short and well-timed remarks, the tenor of which was that the soldiers of Albany had done no more than their duty in showing courtesy to a regiment which is an honor to the State, and particularly an honor to the German-Americans of the Metropolis; that neither the citizens nor soldiers of the capital would ever be backward acknowledging the merit and worth of the gallant Eleventh. This ended the speechifying, and after cheers for the Eleventh and for Col. LUX were given, and responded to by others for the Twenty-fifth and for Col. ANDES, the supper-room was deserted. Many of the visitors went to Col. ANDES' headquarters, in the Arsenal, where a supply of wines was at their disposal, and where they remained for some time, enjoying the society of a number of their military brethren of the Twenty-fifth. Others strolled through the City in company with squads of their entertainers, and by midnight all had returned to the steamer, where they slept during the night. The band of the Eleventh, about 11½ P. M., serenaded Col. ANDES and Gen. WOODHULL, the compliment being, in each case, gratefully acknowledged.

At 1 o'clock P. M. today, the regiment took a small steamer, the *Erastus Corning, Jr.*, and a barge and proceeded to Troy, where they arrived at 2½ P. M. The scene on approaching the Trojan city was simply a repetition of that at Albany, salutes of cannon and screeching of steam-whistles, displays of flags, &c., being abundant. The visitors were received by the Twenty-fourth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., which escorted the New-Yorkers to Lutzelberger's Grove, on Vail-avenue, in the the northern suburb of the city, where Schuetzen Corps are holding their annual festival. Here they remained till 5 P. M., when they returned to Albany and ensconced themselves on board their own steamer, and at 7½ the *Rip Van Winkle* started for New-York.

Taken altogether the excursion had been a very pleasant one for all the participants.

The officers of the Eleventh are:

Colonel, Henry Lux; Lieutenant-Colonel, F. Unbekant; Major, J. Boekel; Adjutant, H. Schambach; Surgeon, Charles Stein; Assistant Surgeon, Buldenoecker; Commissary, H. Rocke; Quartermaster, H. Georgi; Chaplain, Charles Eberd. Non-commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, Supmen; Quartermaster's Sergeant, H. L. Schaffner; Commissary Sergeant, M. Bellson.

The company commandants are as follows: Company A, Geo. Streppe; Company B, Geo. Sehroass; Company C, Martin Steuzel; Company D, Fred. Liong; Company E, Wm. Oberman; Company F, Fred. Jocher; Company G. ——; Company H, Herman Schmidt; Company I, Henry Rommell; Company K, Chas. Richter.

The Twenty-Second Regiment at Sing Sing—A Brilliant Reception There—A Presentation and Speeches—Parade and Review.

In May, 1869, the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y., paid a visit to Sing Sing and met with a splendid reception from the citizens, and the ladies of the village presented the regiment with a beautiful national flag. At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the regiment shortly afterward, a series of appropriate resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be engrossed and framed in a befitting style, for presentation to the authorities of Sing Sing, as a token of their appreciation of the kind feeling manifested on that occasion.

COMMITTEE—WM. J. HARDING, Lieutenant, Adjutant; RICHARD VOSE, Captain; WM. A. BESSON, Captain; THOS. TATE, Captain; JOSIA PORTER, Colonel.

And on notifying the Trustees that these resolutions were ready for presentation whenever it might suit the convenience and pleasure of the village authorities to receive the Committee having the matter in charge, the latter were politely informed that the citizens of Sing Sing would be happy to see the regiment again, as a committee of the whole, when the proposed presentation would be made. Such a manifestation of good feeling for the second time was not to be slighted and the regiment decided to accept the invitation, and pursuant to arrangements left the City yesterday morning on the fine and commodious steamer *Sunnyside*, which made the trip in one hour and forty minutes. On reaching the wharf there, the Village Trustees came on board, and ISAAC B. NOXON, President of the Board, welcomed the regiment in the following remarks:

COL. PORTER—It affords me much pleasure to welcome you and your command to our village. The resolution extending the invitation to you received the unanimous vote of our Board of Trustees, and a full and hearty approval of our citizens. In your acceptance of our invitation we feel honored and desire to extend to you the hospitalities of our people. Although we have not our military schools to escort you, it being their annual vacation, our citizens have turned out generally, and extend to you their cordial welcome. We welcome you not only as a regiment of soldiers, but recognize in you the protectors of our country and flag, who during the dark days of our rebellion, when clouds of darkness was hanging over the nation, you stood up in our defense to maintain the Constitution and restore our country to peace and happiness. In behalf of our village authorities and the citizens of our town, we extend to you our hearty welcome.

Col. PORTER, in response, made a few neat and appropriate remarks, after which a procession was formed on the steam-boat dock, in the following order:

President and Trustees of the Village.
Twenty-second Regiment.
Committee of Arrangements.
Citizens.

After marching through the principal streets it proceeded to the parade-ground of St. John's School, where the review of the regiment by the Village Trustees was to have then taken place, but in consequence of the oppressive heat of the day from the effects of which one member of Company I had been taken quite ill, the review was deferred until 6 o'clock P. M. About 2 o'clock the regiment was handsomely entertained at Olive Hall. On reassembling on the parade ground Col. PORTER, with a few remarks highly complimentary to the citizens, especially the fair ladies of Sing Sing, presented the resolutions, which had been elegantly engrossed and placed in a richly carved frame of black walnut, and heavy gilt moulding, measuring about 5 feet by 3½, at a cost of about $300.

Rev. CLARENCE BUELL, who commanded the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers during a portion of the rebellion, on receiving the resolutions and responding to them in behalf of the village authorities and citizens, made a pleasant speech. He said:

COLONEL: These resolutions seem to me alike admirable in the warmth of good feeling which they evince, in the felicity of language in which they are expressed and in the elegance of design in which they are embodied. And they will be regarded as a valued testimonial of the pleasant remembrances which the gallant Twenty-second bore away on the occasion of the visit just referred to. But we esteem ourselves doubly happy in the fact that your whole command have returned here to be sponsors to the pledge of friendly alliance which is this day renewed between us, for it shows us that, having once effected a peaceful entrance into our midst, you are not inclined to be readily dislodged from the stronghold in our regard which you have worthily gained. It shows us, moreover, that you, at least, have learned to appreciate those points of which we are justly proud, as being the most attractive features of our beautiful village—that is to say, its surpassing grand natural scenery, its admirably-conducted schools, the general hospitality of its citizens, and last, but not least, the grace and beauty of its fair ladies. I know, sir, that it is unnecessary for me to urge their claims, and especially the last of them, before the ready appreciation of a gallant soldier, and I therefore leave them, each and all, do their own share in strengthening the ties which have drawn us together. It only remains for me to say in behalf of the President and Trustees of the Village of Sing Sing, that we accept with pleasure the very complimentary resolutions which you have now presented, and that we heartily reciprocate the friendly sentiments which they express. Be assured, Sir, that they will be honorably cared for and will ever be cherished with commendable pride, as a worthy evidence of the cordial good-will which subsits between the unsurpassed Twenty-second Regiment, and the corporate authorities of this neat and beautiful village on the banks of the Hudson.

After a review and dress parade of the regiment, another collation was served to them in Olive Hall, and the entertainment closed with a hop beneath a mammoth tent, on the parade-ground.

TRADES-UNIONS.

Mass-Meeting of Plasterers—Resolutions and Speeches—Something About Coolie Labor.

A meeting of the Plasterers' Union was held last evening in Demilt Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, MICHAEL GOODE, President of the Union, in the chair, and THOMAS DOGHERTY, Secretary.

Resolutions having been offered by Mr. McDERMOTT favorable to trades-unions, and characterizing the present as a time most auspicious to their increase and consolidation, Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG and several others expressed their views favorably to the resolutions, and the necessity and importance of trades-unions generally. The want of concert and hearty co-operation of working men's associations was the only cause why eight hours is not now a day's work all over the land, whether employed by State, county or city authority. He referred to the Chinese workmen, and said that in coming to this land, unlike other immigrants, they are cooped up in the prison-pens of Massachusetts and the Southern States. The meanest class of men in the community were those who contribute most to sow dissensions between the rich employer and the poor working man. He concluded by stating that in every city of the Union similar meetings are now being held in opposition to that avariciousness of capital which is now importing and using practical slave labor, to the injury of the honest and intelligent working men of the land. The beings who are thus placed in competition with our laborers and tradesmen have contracted to live on twenty-three dollars per month and pay their passage from China. On this sum none of our working men could live. This slavery had fitly originated in the State of Massachusetts, and he hoped it would there remain, but of one thing he was certain, there was no room for such labor in the State of New-York.

Mr. DRURY said the trades-unions were the educators of the working man: and went on in a long argument in favor of such organizations, and urged all those plasterers present to enter the union. Addresses on the same point were also delivered by Mr. GRIFFIN, of the stair-builders, Mr. O'REILLY, of the ship-joiners, and others. The meeting, which was characterized by considerable enthusiasm, was concluded by the unanimous adoption of the resolutions.

Wasting the Croton—Stringent Regulations.

The notice sent by Commissioner TWEED to parties using Croton water around the river boundary in the lower part of the City, warning them against continuing to waste it, has, it is hoped, had a good effect. A notice has since been sent to plumbers, informing them that no connection will be allowed with the Croton water pipes of any water ram, Hansom pump, or any other machine or machinery, by which the Croton water is to be used as a motive power, without first having a permit from the Commissioner to make such connection. The plumbers are also notified not to place tanks anywhere into which the Croton water will flow by its head, or be pumped or forced into by machinery driven by Croton water, with an overflow pipe, without a permit from the Commissioner. The Water Register's office has been removed from the Rotunda in the Park to No. 235 Broadway, next door to the building occupied by the Commissioner of Public Works, and communications have been established between the two buildings by means of doorways through the party wall. Commissioner TWEED announces his intention of maintaining a rigid surveillance over the use of Croton water until water meters are generally attached, when the parties using water will be careful about wasting it, as they will be charged for all the water passing through the meter.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The "Old Ninth" class of Grammar School No. 3, in Grove-street, which numbered 150 members, is accustomed to have a social reunion once a quarter, and was advertised to meet yesterday, in the school-house, in Grove-street; but, as some objection was made to the use of the school building for the festivities customary at the meetings of the class, it was concluded to postpone the meeting till October, when it will be held at Delmonico's.

MARY McLAUGHLIN charged CHARLES McLAUGHLIN, before Justice WELCH, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, with having assaulted and beaten her on Monday last. The accused was committed to answer at the Court of Special Sessions, in default of $500 bail.

CHARLES BOOTH was yesterday arraigned before Justice WELCH, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with brutally assaulting JOSEPH LOUNEK, of No. 365 Eighth-street. He was held to answer at the Court of Special Sessions, in $300 bail.

A crowd of black and white rowdies attacked Officers FINLEY and HARRINGTON, of the Eighth Precinct, on Monday night, on being ordered to move away from a part of Thompson-street in which they were acting in a disorderly manner. They were Edward Reynolds, Jas. H. Martin, Theodore Martin, Russell Vincent, Chas. Thompson, S. Thomas, P. G. Lynch and J. T. Raymond. They were well clubbed, locked up and taken before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed them in default of $1,000 bail each.

The annual shooting festival of the New-York (German) Riflemen's Battalion, Major PETER HEINMER, was concluded at the Astoria Schutzen Park, Astoria, Long Island, yesterday evening. The shooting at targets day before yesterday and yesterday resulted as follows: Mr. C. ZETTLER, who shot the largest number of bull's-eyes, became riflemen's king. At the prize target of the battalion the best marksmen were Messrs. F. BARMUTH, G. OSSE, Lieut. H. JUNG, H. WALTHER, C. ZETTLER, Lieut. L. Knoblock, Sergt.-Major F. Koneppe, Salomon Frank, G. Kreiss. At the general prize target the best marksmen were: Messrs. H. Klein, of the New-York Scheutzencorps, G. Kreiss, Lieut. H. Vrall and Gueterstah.

HUGH MULLEN, an Irishman, was charged before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, with having struck his wife, ROSA MULLEN, on the head with a hatchet, inflicting a severe wound. He was committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

JOSEPH GREGORY was brought to Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, by Detective Officer EUSTACE, who found in his possession $10,000 of the United States Bonds, stolen from Don CARLOS CASTILLO at the St. George's Hotel, June 26. The Justice sent him back to the Central Office under a temporary commitment until the whereabouts of the rest of the bonds shall be discovered.

The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday afternoon, in the North River, near Pier No. 26, and held to await the action of a Coroner.

The Charter Oak Association, a society of German clerks in this City, formed for mutual relief in case of sickness, held their fifth annual picnic and moonlight festival at SAUZER'S East River Park, at the foot of Eighty-fourth-street, yesterday. The festival was well attended by ladies and gentlemen, and was a creditable and happy affair. The officers of the Association are: Messrs. N. J. REETH, President; J. KECK, JR., Vice-President; WILLIAM RASCH, Recording Secretary; J. J. LUTZ, Financial Secretary; WILLIAM REETH, Treasurer; JACOB FOX, Sergeant-at-Arms.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, Sergt. PHILIP GRIFFITH, at his own request, was transferred from the Central Telegraph Office to the Fourteenth Precinct; and Sergts. EDWIN S. LOCKWOOD and JOHN F. BUCKLEY were exchanged to and from the Twenty-third and Tenth Precincts respectively.

An unknown man, aged thirty-four, committed suicide, yesterday, by throwing himself before a moving train near the Hudson River Railroad depot. The body was horribly mangled. The remains were sent to the Morgue.

JOHN FRANCIS, aged twelve years, an inmate of the Orphan Asylum, died on Sunday from the blow in the abdomen inflicted by JOHN LENT, another inmate, with his fist, on the 2d inst. Coroner SCHIRMER will investigate the case.

A warrant for the extradition of L. GRATRIAN, the Hoboken car conductor, who was arrested a short time ago on a charge of embezzling funds from the Magistrate's Court at Swann, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, during the time he acted as clerk, was received from Washington yesterday. The prisoner will be sent to Europe on board of the next German steamer sailing from this City.

A ratification meeting of the Fifth Assembly District colored voters, will be held this evening at the Spring-street House, No. 242 Spring-street, at 8 o'clock. Eminent speakers of the Republican Party are expected to be present and address the meeting.

The Department of Public Parks announces that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Washington-square, today, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

FRANK G. TODD was yesterday arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice HOGAN, on a charge of stealing $5,000, belonging to the Central National Bank, corner of Pearl-street and Broadway. TODD was intrusted with the amount mentioned on the 27th of June, to convey to the United States Express Company's office, but instead of doing so he went on a "spree," which lasted several days, and was then arrested by Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct. He had $3,500 of the money still left, and this he voluntarily surrendered. He was held to answer at the General Sessions.

BROOKLYN.

The second of the grand shooting festivals of Long Island took place yesterday with the following result: The first bull's eye was taken by HENRY KNEBEL, the same member who gained it on Monday, and the last by C. RUPPEL. Again at 1 o'clock the firing was resumed, when Capt. CHARLES HORNEY was the lucky man who first struck the center of the target. The money prizes thus far won for hitting the bull's eye fifteen times were by Franz Schmidt, Jacob Licht, C. Ruppel, J. Scheumer, Conrad Thiel, Jacob Klein, Henry Schroeder, Charles Armbruster and Henry Knebel.

An address has been issued to the lot-owners of the Cemetery of the Evergreens, urging them to stand firm against the efforts of speculators to rob them of their rights. The 2,400 lot owners of the Evergreens, with their trustees and families, are a powerful body politically and socially; let us realize that power, and shake off the vampires with their bonds, and husband the Cemetery's income, and five years will enable us to make the resting-place of our dead a garden.

The Water Board passed a resolution, yesterday, to the effect that eight hours shall be considered a full day's work for every laborer employed by it, to take effect immediately.

ROBERT NUGENT was convicted yesterday in the Court of Sessions of assaulting and robbing FREDERICK SANERLAND, of No. 542 Columbia-street, on the night of June 6, and was sent to prison for five years.

WILLIAM JONES, who was shot in the foot while engaged in a drunken row at Hunter's Point on the 26th of May last, died from the wound in the City Hospital yesterday.

The working force in the Navy-yard has been increased to 1,400, and it is expected that a further increase of 1,000 will be made in a short time.

The case of the United States against the color factory of C. H. REYNOLDS & Co., came up yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BENEDICT. District-Attorney TRACEY moved for a preliminary injunction, but the Court refused to grant it until the affidavits on either side were examined, which will be done between this and Monday next by Commissioner JONES.

The members of the Board of education will meet today in Red Hook-lane to elect a President for the ensuing year. The candidates are Mr. E. J. WHITTACK of the Fourth Ward, and Mr. THOMAS KINSELLA, of the Sixth.

The Democratic General Committee met last night, and passed resolutions denouncing the importation of Chinese laborers. They also passed resolutions indorsing the action of the Common Council in making eight hours a legal day's work in all the departments of the city.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners last night the financial report for June was submitted, showing a balance on hand on the 15th of the present month of $49,153 39, $100 less than on the first of June. The expenditures for the month were $88,223. A resolution was passed by them calling upon the Mayor, Controller, and City Clerk to issue bonds for $65,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

FRANK MARKEE, a young man employed as wood-passer and oiler on an engine of the Morris and Essex Railroad, foolishly jumped from his engine when near Morristown on Monday afternoon, to open a switch, while going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and received momentum enough to keep him turning involuntary somersaults along the track for several moments. When picked up he was supposed to be dead, but is now believed to be out of danger, no bones being broken.

Things were lively for a while in the Orange Common Council meeting Monday night. Councilman SPOTINSWOOD charged Councilman ROPES with having used his position as Chairman of the Street Committee to further his own private interest, and added, "The Councilman has brought grist to his own mill." Councilman ROPES explained and justified his course, and said the charge was made because he had charged the Second Ward with illegal voting. After several of the Councilman had had their say in the premises, the matter was dropped without action.

The child who strayed from the house in Orange, when the mother was visiting a brother, has been found in Bloomfield.

Yesterday afternoon two men attempted to get on board the train at Orange while it was in motion, and one fell and was bruised. The other, though intoxicated, succeeded in getting on, but soon the train stopped, and he stepped off to look for his friend. When the train again started he foolishly attempted to get on, fell, was run over and killed. In his pocket was a paper marked "JOHN WARD, No. 18 Bowery, Newark." He was about thirty-five years of age. His body was taken to COMPTON'S, a Newark undertaker, for identification.

FRANK MILLER, a Newark youth, was surprised a short time since to see his wife and child sit themselves down in his father's house, in Elm-street, and signify their intention to remain there. Two years ago young MILLER was in Ellensville, Ulster County, N. Y., for a year or so, and while there married a girl of sixteen Summers, and afterward left her to take care of herself and an infant child. Hence the denouement.

Capt. GILBERT ERICKSON, of Jersey City, committed suicide by hanging himself, while at sea, on the voyage from Liverpool to New-York. Mental despondency, caused by excessive drinking, is stated as the cause.

Yesterday afternoon a large boiler full of seething tar overflowed opposite a house in Fair-street, Paterson. The burning liquid entered the house and so filled it with smoke that the inmates were rescued from suffocation with much difficulty. The flaming fluid covered the side-walk for a long distance, and but for the efforts of citizens, who covered the flames with dirt, considerable damage would have ensued.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Superintendent General of Recruiting Service in New-York City has been directed to forward, in detachments of convenient size, 381 recruits, from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at Fort Columbus, to Sioux City, Iowa, whence they will be assigned to the Seventeenth United States Infantry. Commander Edward Simpson, Lieut.-Commanders R. S. Phythian and Edward P. Lull, Lieut. Gerhard C. Schultz, and Ensigns Joseph G. Eaton and Frederick Collins have been ordered before the Examining Board for examination for promotion.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department directing that the rendezvous for iron-clads at New-Orleans be broken up, and that the vessels of that description be towed to League Island, via Key West.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 12.—The market for American Securities opened steady and closed flat. Stocks opened firmer and closed flat. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¼	..	92
Consols for account	92¼	..	92
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	88¾	88¾	87¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88¼	..	87¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88¾	..	87¾
U. S. 10-40s	86¾	86	85½
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	111½	112	111
Erie Railroad shares	17¾	17½	17
At. & Gt. W. R. shares	26½	..	25

FRANKFORT, July 12.—Market for bonds has reacted, and closed firmer; Five-twenties of 1862 are quoted at 91.

PARIS, July 12.—The Bourse opened excited at 68f. 40c. for Rentes, and at 2½ P. M. was firm at 70f. 55c. for Rentes.

FRANKFORT, July 12—Evening.—United States Five-twenty bonds closed flat at 90½c. for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed dull and irregular. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 9¼d.@9⅜d., and Middling Orleans at 9½d.@9⅝d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm. Wheat, 10s. 6d. ₱ cental for California White; 8s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 8d.@9s. 9d. for Red Winter—an advance of 2d. on each of these descriptions. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, of which 35,000 quarters were American. CORN, 30s. 9d. ₱ quarter, for European, an advance of 3d. from the opening quotations. FLOUR, 23s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Pork firm. Lard firm. Beef, 112s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs., for Eastern Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum firm. Turpentine quiet and steady.

LONDON, July 12.—LINSEED-OIL firmer at £31 10s.@£31 15s. ₱ ton. SUGAR active at 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. ₱ cwt., for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

HAVRE, July 12.—COTTON closed quiet on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, July 12.—PETROLEUM opened flat.

HAVRE, July 12.—COTTON opened firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active at $1 08½ for No. 2, seller last half of July; during the afternoon irregular; free sellers of No. 2 at $1 06½@$1 06¾, seller last half of July. CORN declining; No. 2, 78c.@78½c.; during the afternoon heavy at 78½c., seller July. OATS declining; sellers at 47¼c. RYE dull, and nominally 78c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and nominal; No. 2, 90c. HIGHWINES firm at 95c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $28 75@$29 25. LARD, 15¾c.@16c. Rough Sides, 14½c.@15c. Live HOGS active at $8 50@$9 15 for fair to extra. CATTLE quiet at $4@$8 for common Cows to choice Steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 101,300 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley, 2,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 2,800 Hogs. FREIGHTS more active at 3c. on Oats, 4c. on Corn, 4½c. on Wheat, to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 12.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull, heavy and lower; sales, 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 19½ and $1 18; 7,700 bushels Red Winter at $1 35, and 7,500 bushels Port Washington Club at $1 19, closing weak. CORN dull and lower; sales, 8,000 bushels at 88c. for No. 2 Western, and 84c.@85c. for rejected. OATS dull and nominally 56c. for No. 2 Western; Canada is selling in small parcels at 60c. RYE neglected. BARLEY inactive. PORK steady but quiet at $29 50. LARD dull at 16¼c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6¼c. to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Wheat to New-York 16c., quantity guaranteed.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—FLOUR firmer and higher; Family, $5 75@$6; Extra, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT dull at $1 20@$1 25 for No. 2 and No. 1, with rather more offering. CORN firm, with a light supply, difficult to buy below 90c. for Mixed Ear; 92c.@93c. for Shelled, Mixed and White. OATS firm and in good demand at 56c.@61c.; some ask more. RYE steady at 98c.@$1. COTTON nominally unchanged, with no demand. WHISKY, 97c.@98c., the latter iron-bound. Mess PORK held firmly at $30. LARD held at 16c.; sales 300 tcs. at 16c.; there are more sellers than buyers. Bulk MEATS in good demand at 12c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Sides; ¼c. higher asked; sales 50,000 lbs. of Shoulders at 12¼c. BACON in good demand, with an upward tendency; sales 340 hhds. at 13¼c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS advanced to 23c.; stock light. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10, discount buying.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 12.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls., at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $7@$7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75@$8 for White, $8 50@$8 75 for Double Extra; all but one mill are selling at the outside quotations. WHEAT dull; sales, 3,100 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 32; No. 2 Red Winter Indiana held at $1 40. CORN dull and steady; sales, 2,300 bushels No. 2 at 98c. OATS held at 65c. for Canadian and Western. RYE quiet. CORN-MEAL, $2 15 for bolted, $2 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$33 ₱ ton, as to quality. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 62c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—715,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—23,500 bushels Wheat, 2,072,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—COTTON dull and nominal at 18½c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and firm; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 50; do. Family, $7 25@$10; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 25@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 25. WHEAT—Receipts light; New Red, $1 30@$1 60; White, $1 50@$1 70; Pennsylvania, $1 40@$1 48; Western, $1 25@$1 36. CORN steady; White, $1 15@$1 20; Yellow, 1 05@$1 09. OATS, 60c.@63c. Mess PORK quiet at $30 75@$31. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Rib, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14½c.; Hams, 23½c.@24c. LARD quiet at 16¾c.@17c. WHISKY firm at $1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 20c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5@$5 12½; Extras, $5 25@$5 37½; North-western Extra Family, $6@$6 75; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6 25@$6 50; Ohio Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75; Fancy brands, $7@$8 50. WHEAT dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 42@$1 45; Indiana Red, $1 38@$1 40. RYE unchanged. CORN less active; Pennsylvania Yellow, $1 08@$1 10; Western Yellow, $1 07; Mixed, $1@$1 03. OATS dull; State, 62c.@64c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 16½c.@17½c., gold. SUGAR firm; Refining Cuba, 9¾c.@9⅞c. MOLASSES steady; Mascovado, 40c. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $30 50. LARD, 16c.@16½c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 18½c.@18¾c.; Refined, 27½c.@27⅝c. WHISKY nominal and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—TOBACCO quiet. COTTON quiet at 18c.@18½c. ROPE, 8c.@8½c. Hemp BAGGING, 30c. FLOUR firm for low grades; Choice Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 40; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6. WHEAT dull for Spring at 85c.@90c. for No. 3 Fall; No. 2 Fall, $1 12½@$1 16; No. 1 Red, $1 20@$1 25; Choice to Fancy, $1 30@$1 40. CORN heavy; Mixed, 90c.; Yellow, 90c.@95c.; White, 97c.@$1 05. OATS dull at 55c.@56c. RYE dull at 78c.@80c. WHISKY dull at $1. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $30. BACON firm at 14c. for Shoulders; 17¼c.@17½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull and unchanged. CATTLE firm at $4 50 for Fair; $6@$7 50 for Choice to Extra. Live HOGS firm at $7 75@$8. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—BAGGING firm. HEMP and FLAX, 30c.@30½c. COTTON dull at 18c. FLOUR firm; Spring Extras, $4 50. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 20 for New. CORN, $1 10. OATS, 64c. RYE, $1. PROVISIONS active. PORK, $30. BACON, 14c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS, 13c. for Shoulders; 16c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, 96c.@97c. for Raw.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—FLOUR firm, with an upward tendency. WHEAT firmer, and advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 31; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28. CORN firm; Mixed, 92c.; No. 2 Mixed, 90c. OATS firm and advanced 1c.; State, 59c. RYE, firm at 90c.@95c. BARLEY nominal. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, $5 25 ₱ bbl; Refined, 23½c. ₱ gallon.

TOLEDO, July 12.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red, $1 32½; No. 2 Red, $1 29½. CORN quiet; No. 1, 87c.; No. 2, 85c. OATS firmer; No. 1, 58c.; No. 2, 56½c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—WHEAT in fair supply but neglected. RYE dull. CORN steady; sales, 300 bushels Round Yellow at $1 10. BARLEY-MALT very firm. OATS steady; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada West at 70c. in store, and State in lots at 72c. for No. 1, and 75c. for No. 2.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—COTTON dull at 17½c.@18c.; receipts, 86 bales; exports, 266 bales. FLOUR, $6@$6 50. CORN, $1 10 for White, in store. OATS, 60c. LARD, 18¼c.@19c. PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c.; Rib Side, 18¼c.@18½c.

DETROIT, July 12.—WHEAT declined 1c.; Extra, $1 53, No. 1, $1 39. CORN quiet at 90c. OATS, 57c. for State, 53c.@54c. for Western. BARLEY, $1 95@$2 05 ₱ cental.

NORFOLK, Va., July 12.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17¼c.; sales 30 bales; net receipts, 62 bales; exports, coastwise, 59 bales; stock, 1,414 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 12.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Middling, 18¼c.@18½c.; sales 635 bales; net receipts, 146 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,184 bales; stock, 62,153 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., July 12.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 2 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,211 bales; to Boston, 1,586 bales; stock, 16,410 bales.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1 16; No. 2, $1 11. Coarse GRAINS nominal. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bush. Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 12.—Spirits of TURPENTINE firmer and a shade higher; sales at 34c. RESIN quiet and steady at $2 25@$4 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. COTTON dull. TAR dull.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 12.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales, 225 bales; receipts, 16 bales; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 166 bales; stock, 5,844.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 12.—COTTON dull, and prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 82 bales; exports, coastwise, 604 bales; stock, 11,318 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 12.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.; sales, 60 bales; net receipts, 286 bales; stock, 9,162 bales.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T LEAVE TOWN WITHOUT A KNOX HAT.—If you do you will most assuredly regret it. He will supply you anything you require, from a cheap straw to his dashing Rocky Mountain Beaver—the quality, beauty and durability of which cannot fail to afford you infinite satisfaction. Visit his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, without fail.

[Advertisement.]

Chittenango White Sulphur Water cures dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism and scrofula. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY. Send for circular.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, July 12—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Hazy	66
Portland	S.	Rainy	67
Boston	S.	Cloudy	72
New-York	W. S. W.	Clear	84
Philadelphia	S.	Clear	82
Wilmington	S. W.	Clear	83
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	80
Richmond	W.	Clear	76
Charleston	S.	Clear	84
Savannah	S.	Clear	90
Augusta	W.	Clear	84
Oswego	N. W.	Cloudy	74
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	79
Pittsburg	S. W.	Cloudy	70
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	72
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	84
Mobile	S.	Clear	87
New-Orleans	S.	Clear	87
Key West	E. S. E.	Clear	85
Havana	S. E.	Clear	86

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Nevada	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	July 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	July 14	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA.

Morro Castle	July 14	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

TODAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Nevada*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, at Pier No. 46 North River, at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Batavia*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters at the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, 1½ P. M. For the German States via Bremen, by the *Bremen*, 12 M. For Nassau, Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 1½ P. M. For Ireland, only, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, 6 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 12—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Marsden, Miss Knowles, B. M. Smith, E. H. Lothrop and wife, Wm. Warne, C. A. Gambrell, Thos. Williams, R. S. Fellows, C. Whitman, Rev. James Henry Corrigan, Brother John, W. E. Ross, Geo. Babington, Mrs. Dixon, Archibald Gilchrist, Jas. Forrest, Mrs. Munro and 3 children, Fanny Duffy, Miss Mary Stewart, W. B. Bowring and wife, G. M. Steens, Mrs. Francklyn, Miss Allen, Col. W. J. Irwin, Mr. Sawyer, Rev. A. Calhoun and wife, Mrs. J. D. Wheeler, Miss M. R. Fellows, Capt. Wilcocks, Frederick Bell, John A. Paley, Arthur Brearton, Ed. McSweeney, James J. Rogerson, Arthur Sloan, D. S. Holden, Alfred Harvey, Charles Harvey, Mr. Ronnegan, Mr. Merrick, Miss E. M. Angell, Mrs. Irish, Devine Burtis, Jr., J. B. Heyl, E. L. Brown, Mrs. Christ and child, James Harvey, Mr. Marsden, H. B. Moon, wife and two children.

In steam-ship City of Merida, for Havana and Mexico.—Francisco Diego, Fermeno Savary, Thomas Lacy, Mrs. R. Nicholson and family, Edward Heller, Pedro Hartaho, Ferdinand Alvarez, Juan Alvarez Lopez, Ramon Juares y Patrullo, Ignacio Alcanzar, J. S. Blekinshop, Saladin Perez, Pedro Vigil, Mr. Briseno, servant and 2 children, Migel de la Casas, J. M. Henequin and wife.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.—Miss Isabella Moore, Miss G. Wayne, L. Meeller and child, R. S. Newbold and daughter, W. L. Hawkins and wife, J. L. Baker and wife, Mrs. C. S. Colby, Mrs. H. P. Burr and daughter, John Kleinschmidt and family, Mrs. Taft and daughter, W. H. Kayes, Mrs. H. B. Anderson and sons, Capt. Wilcox, Mrs. Russell, Miss Babcock, Rev. James Anderson and wife, Mrs. T. N. Swan, Wm. E. Eicherbroth and family, Mrs. P. Kuhirt, Isaac Williams, Mrs. L. Wyman, Henry Isaacs, Miss D. Winslow, R. Harrison, wife and family, Mrs. L. Washburn and family, Charles Hamilton, Mrs. G. C. Beebe, sister and family, G. W. Stoddard, J. C. Morrison, Isabella Reis and child, H. Hovet and wife, Mrs. J. Lee, Abel Baker, John Journe, John Buckley, Mrs. Veal, Mr. Dalmont and wife, R. Dalmont, C. McEwen, Jas. Clarke, Jos. Walker, Jos. Galinas, Mr. Duke, wife and child, Mrs. Gurrola and child, V. Maechner, Mr. Arrago, S. Ortiz, F. Buenaventura, Miss A. Brockes, J. Jimenez, A. Gutierrez, E. A. Smith, G. Frohch, P. Isenbrock, Chas. Welle, Jas. Saunders, J. Brod, L. Urribe and brother, G. E. Savage, R. Gonzales, J. Field, Misses C. and E. Eldridge, R. Ashcroft, J. M. W. P. C. Frechet, T. Heyson, L. Bizarre, V. Tarfan, wife and family, C. E. Ellis, A. J. Ceuter, E. J. Larkin, W. Gantz and wife, A. Arango, W. C. West W. C. Thomas.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Jas. Gardner, Chas. Martin, P. Postell, Mrs. Barnes, Capt. Jno. W. Anderson, Miss Wiley, Mrs. Capt. Jno. Anderson, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. A. F. Lambkin, N. Rosenthal, lady and 4 children, Mrs. Fawcet, W. C. Snow, W. H. Young and lady, W. V. Walsh, Mrs. Myers, J. L. Duncan, Miss Leland, E. J. Peacock, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. V. Hyllyer, Miss Peck, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. N. Hyllyer, Miss Arlington, Wm. A. Thomas, Mrs. James Bell, Mrs. C. S. Foote, Mrs. William A. Thomas, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Martin, Allan Gibbes, lady, infant and nurse, two children and two servants, Major George W. Anderson, lady, two children and nurse, Joel Clark, Geo. R. Robertson, G. B. Lamar, A. Anderson, Col. T. S. Nickerson, M. Newman and lady, A. D. Newman, A. T. Newman, Wm. Thomas, Jno. Thomas, B. Decker, C. R. Webb, Miss McAffy, D. M. Johnston, Otto Mehlen, J. M. Jack, lady and 2 children, M. Blanchard, Mr. Saulsbury, R. W. Hawkworth, R. A. Nesbit, J. J. Elsey, C. E. Purdy, J. W. Young, lady and child, R. J. Whittaker, C. Wise, Jno. O'Keefe, W. Price, S. Bland, J. Wylby.

JULY 12—*In steam-ship Colorado, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Wygant, Rev. F. V. D. Garretston, wife and child, Edward Lindsay, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Green, J. Dalton, C. T. Smile, E. Wilkinson, wife and 2 children and servant, Wm. L. Welsh, Mrs. Moses, Charles T. Cross, K. Schwitzner, John Barrett, G. Naylor, Mrs. Naylor, H. S. McLean, wife and child, and 493 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:39 | Sun sets.....7:31 | Moon rises...8:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sanday Hook.7:51 | Gov. Island.8:40 | Hell Gate...10:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Merida, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son; Winchester, Jones, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Annie, Haines, Wilmington, Del., Abiel Abbott; Taconey, Nichols, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; S. C. Walker, Sheinn, Philadelphia, J. & E. Briggs.

Ships Oakland, Merrill, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co. Henry, Wessels, Bremen, H. Koop.

Barks Gazelle, (Am.,) Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Enterprise, McIntosh, London, P. I. Nevius' Sons; Pehola, McKerson, Constantinople, Fabbri & Chauncey; Princess Alexandra, Verdar, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffey; Thomas Dallett, Wicks, Laguayra, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brigs Mexico, (Mex.,) Lufferier, Campeche, Mexico, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ella Maria, (Am.,) Berry, Havana, J. B. Philips & Sons.

Schrs. Welcome Home, Hatfield, Halifax, Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Willie Dill, Howland, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Annie Borland, Voorhis, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Kate Carlton, (Br.,) Munson, Cardenas, Oliver Bryan; Porto Plaza, Montgomery, Truxillo, Eggers & Hehelein; Willy Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Inman & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg June 29, via Havre July 2, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. July 4, lat. 49 40, lon. 17 00, saw bark Vinco, (Fr.,) bound W.; July 11, lat. 40 00, lon. 68 36, steam-ship Holland, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah July 9, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Connor, Aspinwall July 3, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby, Agent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Louisa Moore, Salyear, N. C., 45 hours, with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steamer City Point, Peck, Charleston, S. C., 60 hours, to James Murphy, came to this port for repairs.

Ship Calliope, of Windsor, N. S., Dexter, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had strong W. winds all the passage; was 20 ds. W. of Newfoundland Banks.

Bark Ceder, (N. G.,) Rholfs, Cardiff 32 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Had W. winds all the passage.

Bark Idea, (Italian,) Romano, Leghorn 41 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to C. Fabbricotte—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar 12th ult.; had E. winds and fine weather entire passage.

Brig Saulle, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Girgenti 67 ds., with sulphur to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Jas. Robinson & Co. 1st inst., lat. 40, lon. 55, was boarded by a boat from a dismasted Br. brig, from Calcutta for Baltimore; wanted a supply of water, but could not give them any, as the weather looked threatening, and having had adverse winds the entire passage.

Brig Volant, (Br.,) Gamen, Little Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer, vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Monarca del Mare, (Ital.,) Gargiola, Girgenti, with sulphur to Slocovich & Co. Had fine weather entire passage.

Brig Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Kingston, Ja., May 25th, via Delaware Breakwater, with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co.—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co.

Brig Eurus, Toothaker, Gardiner, with ice to C. H. Mathews.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Nabb, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds. with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Palma, Rankin, Georgetown, S. C. 5 ds., with naval stores to Beatley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Ada Ames, Adams, Rockland, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Smith, Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Schr. Lucy Collins, Collins, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Trade Wind, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Mason, Gardiner, with lumber to Jno. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. W. Middletown, Campbell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chamberlain, Georgetown, for Port Morris.

Schr. A. M. Smith, Haws, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. North Star, Beckwith, George's Banks, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Bedwing, Doves, Nantucket, with fish to Croker & Haley.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford, with lumber to May & Wing.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 47, Budd, Hartford for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albert Mason, Low, Gardiner, with ice to C. H. Matthews.

Schr. Mary G. Farr, Connell, Georgetown, for Port Morris.

Schr. W. W. Pharo, Collins, Georgetown, for Port Morris.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Vaughn, Georgetown, for Port Morris.

Schr. Robt. J. Mercier, Fargo, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Minnie Kenny, Parsons, Alexandria, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. E. B. Coffin, Coffin, Elizabethport, for Canal bridgeport.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packer, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Connecticut, De Hart, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Drew, Miller, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Maria Bant, Boynton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Euratas, Casey, Georgetown, for Hunter's Point.

Schr. Granite State, Burgess, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Iuka, Leonard, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Cushing, Pickham, Elizabethport, for Malden.

Schr. Boston, Rich, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Belabedec, Hicks, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Monteveau, Lippincott, Virginia.

Schr. M. J. Kennedy, Lewis, Virginia.

Schr. O. P. Bimes, Higbee, Virginia.

Schr. Brown, Higgins, James River, Va.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cramner, Virginia.

Schr. B. A. Seaar, Hammond, Virginia.

Schr. John J. Houseman, Brown, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Mayo, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sea Port, Welsor, Northport.

Schr. Expedite, Bracket, Orient.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Margaret Mabee, Hart, Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. M. Everitt, Mair, Fall River, for Albany

Schr. J. C. Chew, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. Winoner, Baker, Taunton.

Schr. Lucy D., Higgens, Newport.

Schr. B. H. Daly, Lanphir, Fall River.

Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Middletown.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Margaret Elizabeth, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Loverne, Averill, New-Haven.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. Lookout, Pomroy, New-Haven.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, New-Haven.

Schr. Motto, Spofford, New-Haven.

Schr. Jamestown, Bennett, New-Haven.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. H. Barrett, Norris, Providence.

Schr. E. M. Baxter, Waterman, Providence.

Schr. Fakir, Hunt, Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, Providence.

Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. S. Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.

Schr. Lady of the Ocean, Pitcher, Newport.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.

Canal-boat Yule, Hunt, Ottawa 10 ds., with lumber to F. W. Meyers.

Canal-boat Messerole, Gates, Ottawa 10 ds., with lumber to F. W. Myers.

WIND—Sunset, S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Holsatia, for Hamburg; City of Merida, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Virgo, for Savannah; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.; City of Baltimore, for Liverpool via Halifax. Ships Cicero, for London; Oakland, for Havre. Brig Open Sea, for ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 12.—Arr. bark Alexandrian, from Cienfuegos; brigs George Harris, from Philadelphia; Livicus, from Elizabethport; schr. Joseph Baxter, from Charleston: brigs Minnie Miller, from Philadelphia; Gazette, from Newburg.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—Arr. steam-ship Champion, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 10.—Arr. brig Mary Cobb, Boston, Philadelphia; schrs. Wild Pigeon, Maria Roxana, R. W. Tull, and James S. Shindler, Boston, Philadelphia; Anna Lyons, do., Washington, D. C.; R. P. Raynard, do., Alexandria; Agnes, do., New-York; E. A. Elliott, do., Rondout; A. H. Patridge, do., Fall River; Mora and Mary J. Ward, Calais, New-Haven; A. Peters, do., New-York; Leader, do., Providence; Emily S, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., do.; Aldana Rokes, Windsor, N. S., for Baltimore; George A. Pearce, Salem, New-York; Silver Bell, Gardiner, Philadelphia; Bowdoin, Bangs, do.; David Ames, Bath, do.; G. B. McFarland, Boston, Alexandria; Alice G. Grace, do., Georgetown, D. C.; Lucy Church, do., New-Bedford; Helen Hastings, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., Newport.

Sld. schrs. Union Flag, Queen of the West, G. B. McFarland, Cherub, Helen Hastings, (Br.,) Lucy Church.

11th.—Arr. schrs. Sarah C. Smith, Richmond, Me., Washington, D. C.; D. Brittain and Richard Vaux, do., Philadelphia; Mary Weaver, do.; Volunteer, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., New-York; E. F. Cabada, Dresden, Me., do.; F. Nelson, Calais, Bridgeport.

Sld. schr. Leader.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 12.—The ship Nonantum, which went ashore on Maryland Reef during the night of the 9th inst., while on the way from New-Orleans to Liverpool, after being lightened, got off at 1 o'clock this afternoon, leaking badly. 129 bales of cotton were taken out.

LEWES, Del., July 12.—In harbor, bark Mary Bently and schr. Webster, Barnard, from Porto Rico, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 12.—Arr. steam-ship Wyoming, Philadelphia; schr. Anne Valentine, Richmond, Me.

Cld. steam-ship Cleopatra, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 12.—Arr. steam-ship El Cid, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, from Liverpool, previously reported anchored on the Bar, came up to the City yesterday, A. M., (12th.) Reports on the morning of June 4, in the St. George's Channel, 20 miles east of Wicklow, in a thick fog passed close to a large raft, composed of the spars of a large vessel, most of which had recently been in use aloft, as their heads and hulls were painted white, and appeared as if they had been in the water but a short time; then there was some deck of spare spars among them, and altogether about 7 or 8; there were several boards placed perpendicularly as if for sails. It was only in sight two or three minutes, but there was no living thing on it; had the weather been at all suitable, I should have sent a boat to examine it. June 11, lat. 47, lon. 22, exchanged signals with bark Woodville, bound east; June 26, lat. 41, lon. 50, ship Palmerston, (N. G.,) hence for Hamburg; July 5, lat. 41, lon. 63, bark Village Queen from Charleston for London; 8th, lat. 41, lon. 68, took a pilot from boat Jas. W. Elwell, No. 7. Have experienced rough, boisterous weather and variable winds, chiefly from the west.

Arr. 11th—Bark Lord Baltimore, (of Bermuda,) Lanfare. Perth Amboy, in ballast, to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 12.—The brig H. G. Berry arrived today from New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 12.—The Inman steam-ship City of Paris, from New-York for Liverpool, touched here at 6½ last evening. All well.

The Cunard steamer Tarifa arrived yesterday at 10 o'clock P. M., and sailed this morning for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—The steamer Donau, from New-York for Hamburg, arrived off this port at 6 o'clock this evening.

MOVILLE, July 12.—The steamer Sidonian, from New-York for Glasgow, arrived today.

Standard Scales.
PRICES REDUCED.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
252 BROADWAY, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
NO. 118 MILK-ST., BOSTON.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO
LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE UNION STEAM-BOAT COMPANY will send their favorite steamer ARCTIC, Capt. J. E. TURNER, leaving Buffalo July 20, Cleveland July 21, and Detroit July 22, on a Grand Excursion around Lake Superior, visiting every point of interest on that celebrated and attractive Lake. The trip will occupy twenty-four days. Prominent among the points and attractions on the route are the following, viz.:

Lake Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Detroit River, Lake St. Clair and River, Sarnia, Lake Huron, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Mary's River and Rapids, Lake Superior, Neepigon River, (four days for trout-fishing,) Isle Royal, Fort Williams, (one day to visit British camp, the Hudson's Bay station and the famous Amethyst vein,) Duluth, Superior City, Bayfield, La Pointe, Portage Lake, (copper mines two days,) Marquette, (iron mines at Negaunee two days,) the Pictured Rocks, Point aux Pins, and Detour.

A good band of music will accompany the excursion.

An experienced physician will be on board the entire trip.

The cost to the excursionists will be less per day than board at any first class city hotel, while the table and accommodations will be found second to none.

As only one hundred tickets will be sold, application for them should be made at once.

The public are assured that this is the most delightful water trip on the American Continent.

For passage and all information, apply to
R. L. WILLIAMS, Agent,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.
S. D. CALDWELL, General Manager,
No. 5 Ohio-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 206 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

180 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—twenty-five miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 190,000, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 600,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 300 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 180 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and makes it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 180 MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion are greatly in excess of our expectations, it is with more confidence that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

A CHOICE SECURITY.
MIDLAND BONDS.
Seven Per Cent. Gold,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The great railroad on which these securities are based is making good progress. Of the 400 miles embraced in its entire length from the Metropolis to the City of Oswego, including the Auburn branch, 150 miles are already completed, fully equipped and in profitable operation. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

The portion of this road now in operation, constituting its northern section, extends from the City of Oswego to Sidney Plains, where it intersects the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Its local business is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road that the Company feel confident that its net earnings, without the aid of through business, cannot be less than seven per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds. It must be borne in mind that the issue of these bonds is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. They thus possess all the security of the bonds of our oldest and best roads. The road, when completed, will constitute one of the great trunk lines connecting the City of New-York with Canada and the West by shorter routes than any now existing; and as its entire course is through fertile and populous districts, it cannot fail to prove one of the most important and best-paying roads in the Union.

BEHIND THESE BONDS IS A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000, which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

The popularity of these bonds, as a perfectly safe security bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in Gold Coin free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

Price par and accrued interest in currency. Governments and other current securities taken in exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-St.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.
THE PASSAIC MILLS OF NEWARK, N. J.

Satisfactory reasons given; [illegible] a partner with capital, as the [illegible] mill in the city. Population [illegible] 200,000, and increasing rapidly. Circular, with cut of buildings and surroundings, and description of the engines, boilers, pumps, &c., given in detail, to be had upon application. Time to New-York, [illegible] freights [illegible] low as from New-York; [illegible] ings on tide-water; [illegible] suitable for sugar refinery, mill-house, brewery, cotton, woolen, or any [illegible] easy; if leased, rent moderate; if part [illegible] ments ample. The premises can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. For further information, address the undersigned. FAGIN & CO.

NEWARK, N. J., June 29, 1870.